The Literary Digest

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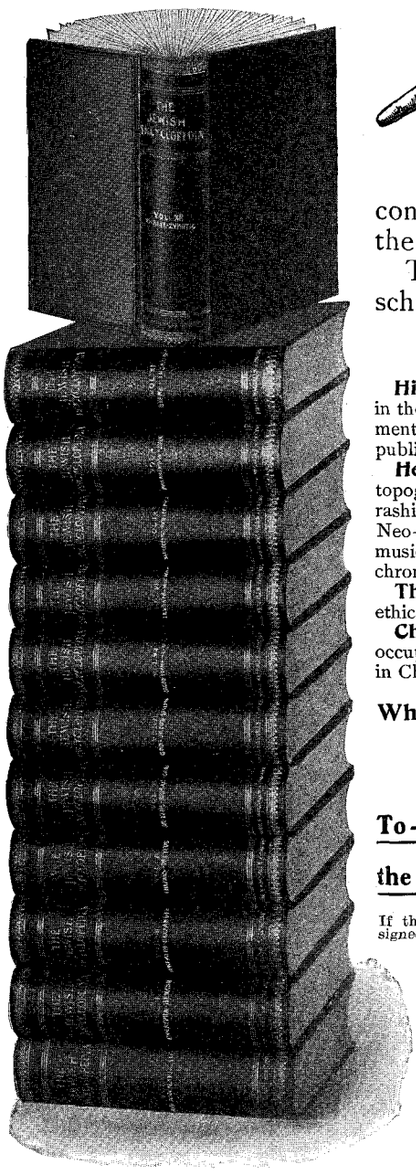

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE YALU CROSSED BY THE JAPANESE.

THE rout of the Russian force on the Yalu on May 1, with a loss of some 800 men killed and wounded, and a loss of 20 officers and 28 guns captured, is regarded by many of our papers as an encounter of considerable importance. The New York *World* calls the affair "the first serious land battle of the war"; and the New York *Times* thinks it plain "that the Russians have made a vigorous defense of their positions along the Yalu, that they have failed entirely to prevent the crossing in force of the Japanese, and that they have been driven back by hard and skilful fighting." According to the Tokyo despatches General Kuroki, after considerable skirmishing and exchange of artillery fire, succeeded in bridging the Yalu on Saturday evening, threw his army across the river in the night, silenced a Russian battery at seven Sunday morning, and half an hour later "ordered his line, stretching for four miles, to attack." "The Japanese infantry, on the word of command, charged across the Iho, wading that stream breast deep, and began storming the heights at fifteen minutes past eight. At nine o'clock they had swept the Russian line back across the plateau." The Japanese report a loss of about 700 in killed and wounded. A Tokyo despatch reckons the number engaged on each side at about 30,000, and says that the Japanese had 142 guns in action.

The St. Petersburg despatches, however, tell a different story. According to these, there were less than 5,000 Russian troops on the Yalu. Furthermore:

"The Russians had no intention of trying to prevent the Japanese crossing, their sole object being to retard and embarrass as much as possible the crossing. With a comparatively insignificant force, this having been accomplished, General Sassulitch, menaced by the overwhelming force of the Japanese, retired in perfect order to his second position, a short distance away, which the Japanese immediately attacked and where fighting is now in progress.

"The report from Tokyo saying that the Russians were contesting the passage of the river with a force 30,000 strong leads the authorities here to believe that it was put out for the purpose of acclaiming the crossing a great Japanese victory, whereas they are certain that it can not possibly warrant such a claim. . . . . .

"Nothing really decisive is expected until the Japanese advance shall encounter the Russian position in the mountain passes of Feng-Wang-Cheng. It is even considered possible that the Japanese may be able to turn the Russian position there, but all this is provided for in General Kuropatkin's plans."

The New York *Press* treats Sunday's encounter as follows:

"From the news about the collision of the Mikado's Korean army with the Cossack outposts, it is made plain that the Yalu River is in the Japanese rear, and that Fung Wang is the immediate objective of the main invasion of Manchuria. Having elected to let the crossing of the Yalu go by default, the Russians have fallen back on Fung Wang. Probably within a fortnight we shall know whether General Kuropatkin has chosen to give battle there or reveal the fact that his program of defense includes a strategical retreat on Liau Yang, which lies midway between Mukden and New Chwang, and which, from its position on the railroad, he must hold or forfeit an immense advantage.

GENERAL KUROKI,
Who commanded the Japanese forces in the Yalu fight.

"Fung Wang taken, the Japanese will have their choice of a military road from there to Haichen and New-Chwang, and of another to Liau Yang. That they will follow one of the two is assured; probably the Liau Yang, because it is nearer Mukden. The problem to be solved by the Japanese advance, which will move fast now that the Yalu has been crossed by the whole force, is whether Kuropatkin will bring his troops forward to resist every inch of the way to the railroad, or draw still farther back those now in retreat on Fung Wang, and await as long as he dares the arrival of the last possible reinforcements over the Siberian railroad before making his stand against the invaders. . . . . .

"Once the invasion passes Fung Wang and threatens the railroad, it would not be surprising, assuming that General Kuropatkin does not want to see his communication with the Liaotung peninsula forces cut off, if he withdrew the major part or, perhaps, all of his troops from Port Arthur and added them to those he will surely need to resist the final shock of assault on the railroad. The evacuation of Port Arthur and a general retreat to New-Chwang, Liau Yang, and Mukden are far more probable, in the light of the latest information, than a Japanese attack on Port Arthur before the railroad is gained by the main army that has now crossed the Yalu and driven the enemy back.

"'On to Mukden!' must be the burden of the song the busy little brown man is humming these days. At Haichen or Liau Yang or on the way to either of those points, probably, will come the first big battles. The end of May should see the question half answered whether the children of Nippon on land are of the measure and mettle that has given them the supremacy of the sea in their brave and brilliant struggle for national existence."

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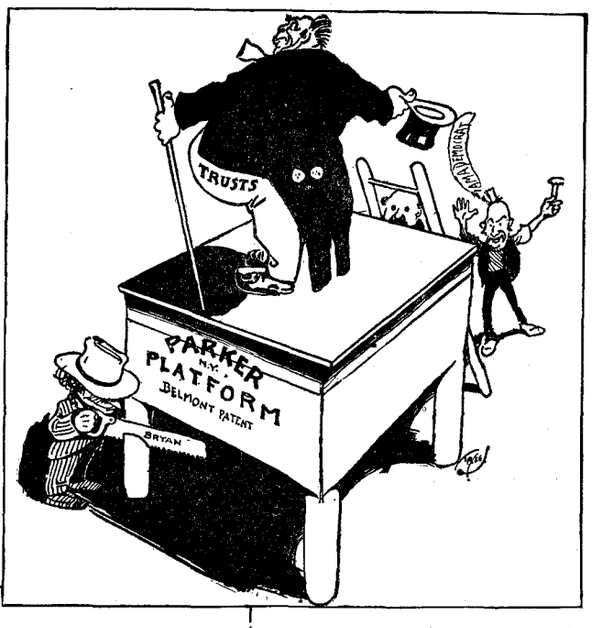
A BRYAN "BOLT."

IT now seems clear to some competent observers that Mr. Bryan intends to "bolt" if Judge Parker is nominated, and will try to carry into some opposition camp as many as he can of the element that has run the party in the last two campaigns. Mr. Bryan's objections to Judge Parker have been expressed in such acrid terms that he can not support the judge in the coming campaign, a number of papers remark, without stultifying himself. "It seems a very plain proposition that Mr. Bryan is burning his bridges behind him," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "and is going to bolt if Parker is nominated." Some think the departure of Bryan and his followers will be a good thing for the party; others think it will spell defeat. Mr. Bryan looks upon Judge Parker as a protégé of David B. Hill and August Belmont, and regards the Parker "boom" merely as a masked attempt by the trusts to capture the party.

Well, exclaims the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "if Bryan bolts, the party can well afford to speed him with the cry, 'Good riddance!'" And it adds: "The advantage to be gained in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other doubtful States at the East and in the Middle West by freeing the party from any sympathy with or responsibility for the Bryanism that is synonymous with Populism, would offset ten times over any possible losses in the granger or mining States." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) remarks similarly:

"Mr. Bryan's bolt will create no surprise, and it will be hailed as a relief to the party and as an ultimately great advantage. His departure will draw some votes that have heretofore been cast for the party, but it will serve to attract other votes to the party and to add strength where he has caused weakness. It is not a boast but a simple statement of fact that Mr. Bryan must either bolt the Democratic ticket and platform or recede from the position that he has so long, so insistently, and so consistently maintained. We think there is hardly a doubt that the St. Louis convention will mark the termination of even his professed alliance with the Democratic party."



THE TRUSTS: "This seems to be a sound platform. See, it holds *me*!"
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

BRYAN: "Drop it!"
THE DONK: "No, sir! It's the most delectable morsel I've tasted for eight years."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

Equal joy at the prospect is felt by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the principal newspaper supporter of the Parker boom. It says:

"The Bryan wildness and the Hearst madness excite only disgust and aversion among the Democrats in Congress. The South has had its fill of Bryanism, and it is chiefly in States where assured Republican dominance has left the Democratic party disorganized that Mr. Hearst has made headway. In the great States that must be carried if victory is to be won Bryan is disregarded altogether, and the party has returned to its time-honored principles.

"For these reasons a 'bolt' on the part of Mr. Bryan would excite no alarm. A candidate and a platform acceptable to him would assure to the Republicans the electoral votes of all the Eastern States. In particular would there be no alarm, but on the contrary sincere rejoicing, if Mr. Bryan should announce his purpose to support President Roosevelt's candidacy. That would involve an abandonment of 16 to 1, but he must give up the currency issue anyway. On many other public questions the two men are not so far apart. The support of Mr. Roosevelt would require less sacrifice of principle on Mr. Bryan's part probably than the support of Judge Parker."

HOPES TO WRECK THE TRAIN, BUT—
—Bush in the New York *World*.

MR. BRYAN'S EFFORTS CARICATURED.

Defeat, however, is expected by some to follow. Richard Croker is reported both in the Associated Press and the New York *Sun* despatches from London as saying:

"Of course, we haven't a chance of election. What we've got to do is to consolidate the party so as to put in a Democrat in 1908. McClellan is the best man to nominate at this time, but

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we won't improve the prospects of consolidation by splitting votes between him and Parker. We must work for 1908."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), which is under the same ownership and general management as the New York *Times*, the principal Parker organ, looks for a Republican victory this year. It observes:

"It is most likely that whoever is nominated at St. Louis for President or Vice-President and whatever the platform is, candidates and platform will be rejected at the polls, as Republican victory seems assured under present conditions; but the Democracy can better afford to suffer another defeat than to continue to make itself responsible for Bryan and Bryanism. If the party can regain the general respect and confidence, of both which Bryanism has deprived it, it can well afford to go down to honorable defeat this year in support of sound principles. Four years hence the party may have a chance of success; but it will be enough to achieve victory at that time if it rid itself of the rabidly radical doctrines and men that have again and again in recent contests doomed it to ignominious disaster."

The Houston *Post* (Dem.), which has supported Bryan in the past, says:

"The Republicans are already making capital of Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the undoubted plans and purposes of the party. They are already attempting to prove by his words that the party ought to be defeated. As a friend of Mr. Bryan, *The Post* can view his course only with sorrow and regret."

MORMON POWER IN POLITICS.

IN the effort to turn Reed Smoot out of the Senate, the prosecution is now introducing testimony to prove that in Utah political candidates and elections "are no other than a moving row of magic shadow-shapes that come and go" at the nod and beck of the Mormon hierarchy. Brigham H. Roberts, Judge Powers, Moses Thatcher, and others have been giving testimony that is taken by many newspapers to show that in Utah the candidates are "but helpless pieces of the game," which the church "hither and thither moves, and checks, and slays; and one by one back in the closet lays," while "the ball no question makes of ayes and noes, but here or there, as strikes the player, goes." Roberts testifies that the first time he ran for Congress he did so in defiance of the Mormon rule that he must first obtain the sanction of the church, and he was defeated. Then, as he puts it, he "was enlightened," submitted to the rule, and was elected —only, however, to be excluded as a polygamist by the House. Moses Thatcher tells how he tried to run for office without ecclesiastical sanction, and was not only defeated, but was stripped of all church honors, and even barred from the temple. "And," he adds, "I am glad to say that I am a free American citizen." Judge Powers, of Salt Lake, says in his testimony: "I do not regard polygamy as the worst feature of the Mormon religion. What I object to most is its un-American domination by the hierarchy of the people of that faith, the belief in the right of the church authorities to prescribe rules, the belief that the head of the church is inspired, and interference of the church in political and commercial affairs." The opponents of the church would like to see Congress "grasp this sorry scheme of things entire," and "shatter it to bits—and then remold it nearer to the heart's desire," but it is far from clear how this is to be done. The immediate matter in hand is the case of Senator Smoot. As the Senator is not a polygamist, he would seem to be safe from that charge; and if it is urged that he was sent to Congress with the aid and consent of the church, the same testimony might be used against the entire Utah delegation in Congress.

The Democratic papers think that the church made a secret agreement with the Republican leaders several years ago to keep Utah in the Republican column, in return for immunity from prosecution: and the Republican managers are pictured as being in a sad state of perturbation and fright lest the prosecution that they have been forced into by the deluge of petitions shall enrage the Mormons to the point of voting the Democratic ticket.

The Republican game of "working the churches" is handled as follows by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.):

"The Mormon Church is not the only one that exerts an influence in politics. There are several others that make their influence felt when they think it worth while. There is no way to prevent the members of a particular church from voting together when they believe that they have reason to do so. But political parties which form combinations with them may well be held to an accountability for such acts. The Republican party has been notable for its disposition to 'work the churches' in its own interest. It has generally had the support of those preachers who convert their pulpits into political platforms. It has repeatedly appealed for support of its candidates because they were members of certain denominations, and not always without success. In Utah it has succeeded in reversing the politics of the State, and not without suspicion of a bargain with the Mormon Church. The protest against Smoot, a Republican, has put the leaders in an awkward predicament. If they expel him, they may lose Utah and several other Western States in November. If they vindicate him, they will displease the elements elsewhere that are fighting him so bitterly. So it is pretended that further investigation is needed, and it is proposed that the whole matter go over till after the election."

HOW CRUEL!
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

The Deseret *Evening News*, the Mormon daily, resents and denies the accusation that the church is used as a political machine. It says:

"'When the church is used as a political machine to override the law,' is one of those hackneyed phrases that newspaper writers use who do not know anything of what they write about. When and where has any proof been offered that the 'Mormon' Church has been 'used as a political machine'? There has been much frothy talk about it, but no evidence to support it. That a great many politicians of each party have endeavored to obtain political support from the 'Mormon' Church can be established beyond a doubt, but that they ever secured it is quite another proposition. The anger and bitterness of some of them arise from their failure to get what they sought for in vain.

"And in what way could the political power spoken of be 'used to override the law'? Elections have to be conducted according to the law or the law can be 'used to override' the result, can it not? Why is it that press writers lose their common sense whenever they touch as they suppose on the 'Mormon' question"?

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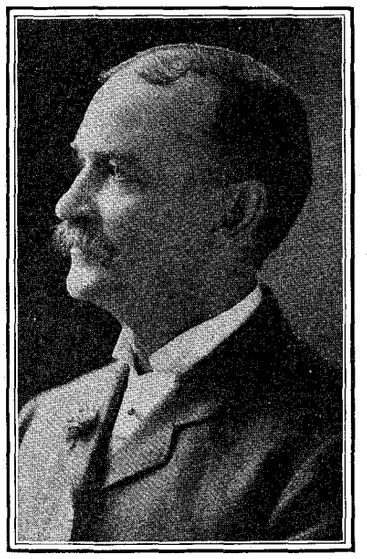
DEMORALIZATION IN COLORADO.

"NO parallel exists in our peace history," avers the Boston *Transcript*, "for such a terrible condition of affairs" as exists in Colorado. From all accounts the war between the miners' unions and the mine-owners has reached the point where the whole State is divided into hostile camps. The courts are in conflict with the militia, the militia is in the pay of the mine-owners, and a rude kind of frontier justice, without judge or jury, is meted out by the "Citizens' Alliance," an irregular, volunteer, armed organization that resembles the "vigilantes" of earlier days. Governor Peabody is pictured as being in open sympathy with the mine-owners; Gen. Sherman Bell, commander of the militia, told Ray Stannard Baker, of *McClure's*, that the militia is in the field "to do up this anarchistic [miners'] federation," and public sentiment in Colorado is represented by Mr. Baker as favoring such a program. The militia are accused of violating almost every right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution, in their arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, and exiles, while the unionists are accused of a sickening list of dynamitings, assassinations, and assaults. The mine-owners are represented by Mr. Baker and others as employers who have corrupted the legislature to defeat the eight-hour law, disregarded labor laws already on the statute-books, and worked their men under unreasonable hours and conditions to pay dividends on watered stock. "If the laws on the statute-books, including the eight-hour law, which should have been enacted, had been obeyed," says Mr. Baker, "there would have been no disturbance." He predicts that the operators will win, and thinks the Western Federation of Miners will be wiped out of all the important mining-camps in Colorado.



JAMES H. PEABODY (REP.)

Governor of Colorado, whose methods of preserving order in the strike districts provoke criticism

The Denver *Times* indorses Mr. Baker's article as "correct in the main," and says:

"*The Times* believes that every thinking citizen must admit that 'lawlessness' is, as Mr. Baker says, the cause of most of the disturbances that afflict American communities, and Colorado is no exception to the rule. The laws have been broken or disregarded, and men, instead of standing by the law and insisting on its observance, have ranked themselves on one side or the other as their temporary interest or prejudice might suggest.

"It is time for the sound sense of Americans to assert itself everywhere in a demand for the absolute supremacy of the law, for its application to all alike, and for an end of conditions under which officials and judicial officers tend to become swayed by the most deadly form of prejudice, which is class prejudice. The very term of 'class prejudice,' and the very thought of 'class division,' are antagonistic to the principles of republican government.

"One great lesson, which it were well if all public officers would learn, is that the officer who will enforce the laws and do his duty fearlessly is the most popular officer. It is worse than a mistake to think to curry political favor by bending the laws to please this interest or that interest, this organization or that organization. Deep down in the American heart is admiration for justice and love for the man who will do justice."

The Denver *Republican* thinks the time has arrived to decide who shall rule the State. It remarks:

"The real issue between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America on the one hand and the great mass of the people of Colorado on the other is: Who shall rule this State?

"Let any man recall the situation that existed in the Coeur d'Alenes before the strike in that district caused the President to call out the United States troops, and he will have a picture of what Moyer and the other managers of the Western Federation of Miners wished to establish in Colorado. In the Coeur d'Alenes at the time referred to a man did not dare to say his soul was his own without running the risk of assassination. Whether in sympathy with the miners or not, men did not dare oppose them in any particular. Merchants and others were completely terrorized, fearing destruction to their business interests if not personal injury or death itself.

"This is a condition which would have been established in the Cripple Creek district and in many other localities in this State if Moyer and his crowd had succeeded; and in all probability they

THE SOLITARY SHOOT-THE-CHUTER.
—Gruelle in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

"WOW! WOW!"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

GLIMPSES OF TWO BOOMS.

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would have succeeded if Governor Peabody had not called out the troops and introduced the strong arm of the law to protect the lives and property of citizens who dared oppose the Western Federation.

"It would have been practically the same in the coal-camps of southern Colorado if the strikers in that section had been strong enough to force their demands and the governor had failed to do his duty. So it would have been in Telluride, and ultimately in Denver, Pueblo, and every other city and town where labor is extensively employed.

"These men, who thus sought to dominate everything, failed because Colorado had a governor; but they have not given up the struggle. They are planning and hoping to gain an important advantage by electing a governor of their own kind next fall. If they get him, they will get everything else. They will dominate the whole State. They will crush its industries, for if it comes to a last final test whether the industries shall shut down or be operated under the dictation of Moyer and his associates, they will be shut down. The industrial and business life of the State is involved in the struggle; and this is the issue that Moyer and those who sympathize with him are forcing on the people of Colorado."

THE COCKRAN-DALZELL DUEL.

THE dialectic sword-play in Congress, during the closing days of the session, between Bourke Cockran (Dem.), of New York, and John Dalzell (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, has attracted national attention, partly because it marks the arrival of an orator and debater of the first class on the Democratic side of the House, and partly because of Mr. Dalzell's attempt to impeach the character of a speaker who is likely to take an important part in the Democratic campaign this year. Mr. Cockran's oratory almost swept the Republican side into supporting a resolution for a House investigation of the Post-Office Department a few weeks ago, the measure being very narrowly defeated; and when he began a speech on the tariff, on April 23, to be used as campaign literature, the Republican leaders, according to the Washington correspondents, decided that something must be done to stop him. Mr. Dalzell was chosen for the task. Cockran was in full swing in an impassioned appeal for tariff reform when Mr. Dalzell asked if Mr. Cockran entertained the same views when he was "making Republican campaign speeches for McKinley" in 1896, and went on to insinuate that Mr. Cockran "found it profitable to support him." Mr. Cockran, white with anger, denounced and denied the charge amid wild cheering on the Democratic side, and demanded to know where Mr. Dalzell obtained his information. The latter declined to say, and Mr. Cockran remarked: "A man who makes that confession can not interrupt me again on this floor, nor will I voluntarily permit him to come within the range of my vision." On Wednesday of last week Mr. Dalzell returned to the attack, but was met by Mr. Cockran with a resolution asking for a committee to investigate the charge. When the resolution was read, Mr. Cockran remarked that the investigation would show "just how the election of 1896 was conducted" and show "whether it was, as I believe, the honest judgment of an intelligent people, or whether it represented, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have us believe, the skill in corruption which was manifested by the Republican managers." Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, at once objected to the consideration of the resolution, on the ground that the charges related to a time when Mr. Cockran was not a member of the House, and Speaker Cannon, after taking time to look up precedents, sustained Mr. Payne's objection next day.

BOURKE COCKRAN (DEM.).
Republican papers admit that he came off best in his encounter with Mr. Dalzell.

JOHN DALZELL (REP.),
Who intimated that Mr. Cockran supported McKinley in 1896 for profit.

Bourke Cockran's changes of base, from the Democratic to the Republican camp in 1896, back again in 1900, from the Tammany to the Fusion camp in New York in one campaign, and back again in another, have, in some minds, unsettled confidence in his consistency if not his sincerity, so that Mr. Dalzell's thrust was the direct expression of an idea that has been in the air for some time. Several papers treat Mr. Cockran's denial with more or less skepticism. Thus the Detroit *News* (Ind.) remarks:

"Mr. Cockran was exceedingly fortunate in his antagonist. Not only is Dalzell infinitely his inferior in such a war of wits and words, but the stone that roused the Tammany man's wrath was thrown from a house composed largely of windows. It was comparatively an easy task to crush such a foe under the weight of hot scorn, and the task was facilitated by the indiscretions of Dalzell's anger, so that the latter came out of it a very bad second, so far as the advantages of the immediate contest were concerned, being forced to stultify himself by refusing to give any authority for the grave charge he had publicly made.

"But Cockran's victory was wholly tactical and practically valueless, as it is very doubtful if even the Democrats who applauded his skilful thrusts and cheered his ringing phrases were of altered mind when he had finished. It was rather the skewering of Dalzell than the vindication of Cockran that roused their enthusiasm, and the attitude of the general public toward the incident seems likely to be much the same as that of Congress. It must and will admire both the dexterity and the spirit of the accused who discomfited his accuser; but it will continue to have its own views as to the considerations, or consideration, that induced so conspicuous a Democrat to render such active service to a Republican candidate.

"There are other unexplained erraticisms in his career which are widely held to encourage belief in the charge which has been so frequently made in connection with his participation in the first McKinley campaign, and there will not be lacking those to point out that in the very heat of Saturday's controversy there was careful diplomacy in the language of his denial, and to intimate that behind his fine boldness in declaring that he never received a cent nor so much as railroad fare from the Republican committee lurked a trembling lest some one ask which of the many moneyed agencies of that gilded campaign paid his compensation. The millions that were poured out in that contest were by no means all distributed through the regular party channels, and many of the enormous contributions that Wall Street made were disbursed by men without political experience or prominence. It is a pity that the member from Pennsylvania was not prepared to name his informant, because it would be interesting to discover whether

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the accused would be so fierce in the face of a circumstantial inquiry."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), and a number of other papers, however, accept Mr. Cockran's statement as sincere. Says *The Herald:*

"If Mr. Cockran was paid a large retainer for his services in 1896, these payments were made out of the Republican campaign fund. These payments are matters of record, secret record no doubt, the vouchers resting in the archives of the Republican national committee. Mr. Dalzell, as one of the leading Republicans in Congress, would have found not the least difficulty in obtaining in twenty-four hours' time the evidence needed to sustain his assertion, if such payments had been made. That he did not produce proof of this is tantamount to the assertion that it did not exist, hence his reiteration, after an interval of two days, of these personal accusations can only be characterized as malicious slander."

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) prints the following statement prepared by Maj. John Byrne, of the Democratic Sound Money League of 1896:

"Governor Flower and I hit on Mr. Cockran as the only man who could effectively reply to Mr. Bryan, and we determined to get him if we could. Mr. Cockran happened to be in Europe. Governor Flower sent him a cable asking him to come home, and he did.

"He arrived about August 1, and Governor Flower and I met him at the gang-plank. Governor Flower had said on the way down that he did not know what arrangements Mr. Cockran would want made, but Mr. Cockran settled that for himself. When he was introduced to me and I had told him how we had revolted against Bryanism and wanted to make a fight for honest money, he said quickly:

"'Major Byrne, if you are a Republican, or if the league has any connection with the Republican organization, I can't do it. If it is not, I will speak only on one condition—that is, that I receive no compensation and am allowed to pay all my own expenses.'

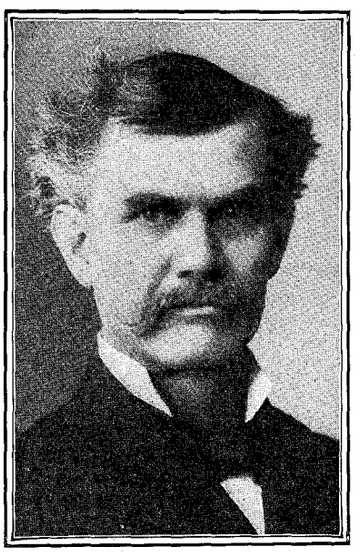
"And that was the bargain that was made then and there. Mr. Cockran spoke the first time in Madison Square Garden. Afterward, under my management, he made a tour of nineteen States, speaking in all the big cities. He never cost the league a single dollar. Railroad fares, hotel expenses, and everything else he paid out of his own pocket."

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

THE work of the special and of the first regular sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress arouses characteristic remarks from the Republican and Democratic press. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) declares that this Congress adjourns with "an admirable record on which to go to the public in a presidential year"; while the opposition papers seem to think that little has been done except to spend money. Thus the Columbia (S. C.) *State* says that the review of the work of this Congress so far might appropriately be entitled, "What Congress Did Not Do"; and the Pittsburg *Post* remarks that it "has simply done nothing on questions which most concern the people, except to spend money." A few of the Republican papers admit that little has been accomplished, but add that that little entitles it to permanent honor.

This Congress is given credit especially for the passage of the Cuban Reciprocity bill, and for ratifying the Panama Canal treaty. In addition to these, the bill providing for the government of the Canal zone was passed. Two other treaties were ratified, one with Cuba, which carries out the terms of the Platt amendment, and the other with China, providing for two open ports in Manchuria. Congress reinforced the Chinese exclusion laws, provided for a joint commission to study the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, loaned $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, and appropriated $475,000 for government exhibits at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., next year. It provided a pension of $100 a month for those who lost their sight in military or naval service and made provision for two large post-offices in New York City. Furthermore, it ordered the Department of Commerce to make an inquiry into the alleged beef trust. The Philippines were brought under the coastwise trade laws, and the transportation of government supplies in American vessels was authorized. Gen. Leonard Wood was made a major-general. The total sum of appropriations reached $781,574,629. Altogether 1,400 bills were passed, less than 150 being of a general nature.

The unfinished business furnishes rather a long list, and the various items supply food for criticism in the Democratic papers. Congress failed to take any decided action against the trusts, or to increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent discriminating rates. The tariff was not touched, and congressional investigations of the Post-office and Indian and land scandals were avoided. Congress also postponed action on the questions of currency reform and the land laws, the pure food bill, the eight-hour labor bill, the anti-injunction bill, and measures for the benefit of the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The latter item included the bill providing for a reduction of tariff on Philippine goods entering the United States and bills for public improvements and for subsidizing certain Philippine railroads. The Statehood bill was laid over to the next session. The nomination of Col. Albert L. Mills to be a brigadier-general was not confirmed, and goes over to the next session, as does the nomination of Dr. Crum, the negro who has several times been appointed collector of customs at Charleston, S. C. The investigation into the qualifications of Senator Smoot is not yet completed, and the result is problematical. The impeachment of Judge Swayne, of Florida, and the proposition for a general staff for the navy were also laid over until the fall.



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Who has shown marked ability as Democratic leader in the House.

As said before, the Democratic papers find much to criticize in the matter of appropriations. The expenditures, they maintain, are above those of McKinley or the Cleveland administrations. The New York *World* (Dem.) says that "before the Fifty-eighth Congress adjourns *sine die* on the 4th of next March it may have won the title of the Two-Billion-Dollar Congress"; and the Houston *Post* (Dem.) remarks that "while Congress will adjourn leaving a vast amount of duty unperformed, the country may console itself that several millions of dollars are also unsquandered." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), in commenting upon the failure of Congress to take action against the trusts, says: "We all know what it means in reality and without disguise. It means a financial combination between the trusts and the politicians to influence or control the voting of the American people this fall." In regard to the treatment of our dependencies, the Columbia *State* (Dem). declares that "as to Panama, so also as to Porto Rico, the Philippines, and even Alaska, Congress exhibits an utter and humiliating indifference, enacting for the good or the ill of those provinces only such legislation as the Executive insists upon." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the Democrats have gained an advantage in the early adjournment of Congress. It says:

"The impression left upon the mind of the country by the ses-

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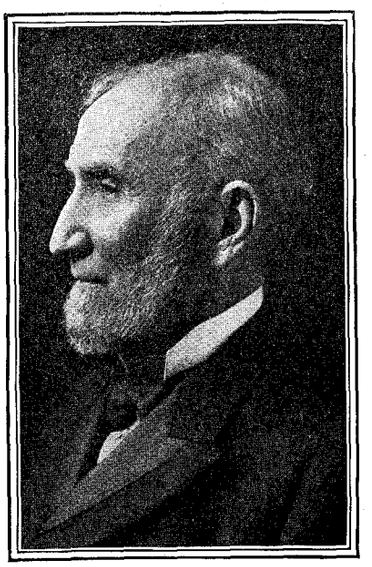
sion of Congress just ended is one of Republican discomfiture and Democratic triumph. The session with which a Presidential year opens is always availed of for partizan maneuvers, especially in the House. Each side seeks to put the other in a position of disadvantage. In this game the Democrats have come off first best during the late session. . . . The very manner of the session's ending makes political capital for the Democrats. Congress adjourns at a time early almost beyond precedent, practically by the command of the President. Mr. Roosevelt wants Congress off his hands, and he persuaded the Senate and House leaders to accept his view of the matter. Senator Gorman truthfully says that the question before the country in November will be 'the assumption of power by the Executive Department.' That issue between the parties is made clearer and sharper by the notorious fact that in obedience to the Executive behest—it was practically that—Congress has rushed through its tasks, has neglected or deferred a good deal of public business, and adjourned a full two months earlier than its wont."



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SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON,
The most popular Speaker the House has had for many years.

The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) declares that this Congress "is sufficiently distinguished, and it will be permanently remembered, by its action on two matters touching alike American honor and interest—the enactment of Cuban Reciprocity and the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "other sessions have been more crowded, more contentious, more engrossed with great political questions, but in few has more attention been given to the sober work of legislation; and in practical results few have been more creditably fruitful." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep). believes that Congress has "done nothing particularly to cause any emotion good or bad"; but neither has it helped the Republican party especially. It adds:

"The present Congress has been neither brilliant nor original. With the exception of one mad lapse anent the Bristow report on post-office recommendations, it has been very well behaved. It has done just about what the President wanted. It has made no trouble for the party managers. It has choked off every attempt to ignore party lines. It has been ready to take any action the party leaders approved of, and has discreetly refused to handle any subject tabooed by them. No mad clamor outside for tariff changes, for investigation of the Post-office scandals or of the trusts, of the Panama affair, or anything else not initiated by the President or his advisors, has had any effect on Congress. It has stood with and backed up President Roosevelt in everything he did or wanted, and it deserves some certificate of good behavior from the President, if there is any way of giving it. Congress has been kind, gentle, easygoing in harness; has never bucked, seldom shied, and can be driven without blinders; has never bolted, run away, or tipped over. It reaps its reward in being turned out to pasture for a long rest."

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thinks that the Congress can not be charged with "wicked extravagance"; and the New York *Press* (Rep.) in reply to Democratic criticism says that our "national family" has grown bigger and therefore the total expenditures must also increase. To quote *The Press*:

"Mr. Cleveland's second Administration had no collateral relations to provide for and support—no Porto Rico, no Hawaiian Islands, no Philippines, no Guam, no Samoa, no Panama Canal! But the bigger family at home managed to cost the Government one hundred and ten millions a year more than in his first Administration. President Roosevelt, say *The World* and the other Democratic statisticians, has spent an average of $240,000,000 a year more than Mr. Cleveland spent. Well, for 1877 and 1878, ten years before the close of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, the average ordinary expenditures (under a Republican administration) were less than $238,000,000 a year. Yet the average for Mr. Cleveland's closing Administration was more than $363,000,000 a year. The national family had grown a bit from 1877, with a population of 45,000,000, to 1896, with a population of 65,000,000 or so. The national family has grown a bit to now, with a population, within the continental boundaries, of a great deal more than 80,000,000, with another 8,000,000 in the Philippines, 1,000,000 in Porto Rico, and still more in Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, etc. . . . . .

"Meanwhile we shall all hope to see the national family growing, as it has grown to its present greatness and power, until there are millions on millions more of its healthy, happy members. And certainly we may all expect that when the family has increased to 200,000,000 of members its total expenditures will be larger—very much larger—than they are now for the nearly 100,000,000!"

The early adjournment is the subject of considerable adverse comment, to which the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) replies:

"Generally the complaint is just the reverse. It is that Congress dawdles and stretches out needlessly and wearisomely and keeps the country on edge by holding on too long. It is refreshing to have prompt adjournment and a novelty to hear remonstrances against relief from the Congressional grind.

"But why shouldn't Congress have adjourned? Didn't it pass all the supply bills? Didn't it pass everything else that was required? Did it leave anything uncompleted? Was there anything more for it to do? If Congress was efficient and industrious enough to finish up its work earlier than usual, why should there be any complaint?

"What possible reason was there for Congress holding on any longer except to talk politics? And shall we not have enough of that from July to November? Let us have a rest."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

INCIDENTALLY the residents of San Domingo might point to Colorado for vindication.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IT is only natural that a check-book boom should find itself stubbing along about convention time.—*The Washington Post.*

THE British Colonel Younghusband should not be confused with President Joseph F. Oldhusband, of Salt Lake.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

SEVERAL small Japanese generals, at last accounts, were accompanying the great war correspondents to the front.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THERE is a plan on foot to model President Roosevelt in butter. It occurs to us that there is enough strenuous butter already.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Russian war-ship *Askold* has at last gone through an action without being utterly destroyed; the first time since the war started.—*The Houston Post.*

WE do not like to point the finger of suspicion at the news despatches, but how many sides are there to the Yalu River?—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE man who agrees to preside over the Democratic convention at St. Louis ought to come in for a slice of Mr. Carnegie's hero money.—*The Columbus Despatch.*

NOW newspaper accounts tell of a man who caught slant eyes from associating with Chinese. Mr. Roosevelt would better watch out or he'll get the watermelon habit.—*The Houston Post.*

A LIBERAL share of the Carnegie hero fund should be set aside for the benefit of steel trust employees who invested their savings in Steel common at boom prices.—*The Washington Post.*

"STRIKES are hell," says Bishop Spalding. They are; they are. Any good batter who has made three of them when a home run was needed will agree with the bishop.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

JUDGE PARKER'S mother says he was well switched when he was a boy. Something is going to happen to the judge this year which will vividly recall his childhood days.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Government's Philippine show at St. Louis, which was expected to cost $250,000, has cost nearly a round million up to date. This may be termed a typical Philippine exhibit.—*The Boston Herald.*

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF is to do as he pleases with the Port Arthur squadron. We would advise him to take it back in the country somewhere and put it in a cyclone cellar.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A MAIL-car on the Trans-Caucasian Railway was recently held up by bandits and robbed of $50,000. The fame of American postal achievements is spreading farther than most people think.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

"THE NEW AMERICAN TYPE."

MR. H. D. SEDGWICK perceives in the works of modern American portrait painters an interesting revelation and record of "the new American type." His observations on this subject, suggested by a recent exhibition of portraits at the American Art Galleries, New York, are given at some length in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April). At this exhibition, he says, "it was impossible to look first at the group of portraits painted a hundred years ago and then at the group painted to-day and stand undisturbed." In the earlier portraits, both those painted by Trumbull and by Gilbert Stuart, where sitter and artist were American, and those in which American features were portrayed by English or French painters, Mr. Sedgwick discovers characteristics remarkably at variance with the type revealed in the portrait work of Mr. Sargent, Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, Mr. Frank Hall, M. Bonnat, Mr. Chase, Mr. J. W. Alexander, Mr. Richard Hall, M. Besnard, and M. Zorn.

After describing in some detail individual portraits of the first group, he summarizes to the effect that the prevailing trait revealed is leisure, "mental leisure . . . consequent upon a dogmatic orderliness of ideas and principles, an acceptance of that condition of body and mind to which it has pleased God to call men, the leisure that can express itself in poetry, in art, in good manners." In the modern American portraits, on the other hand, he detects "the perplexity and inconsequence which mark a generation that plays its game with no rules," the indications of "a hybrid people," the "strain of physiological and psychological transformation in the evolution of a new species"—in short, "the type of the McKinley era." Of Sargent particularly, for whom he claims great historical importance because "his talents dovetail with the exigencies of our epoch," he writes:

"The obvious qualities in his portraits are disquiet, lack of equilibrium, absence of principle; a general sense of migrating tenants, of distrainer and replevin, of a mind unoccupied by the rightful heirs, as if the home of principle and dogma had been transformed into an inn for wayfarers. Sargent's women are more marked than his men; women, as physically more delicate, are the first to reveal the strain of physical and psychical maladjustment. The thin spirit of life shivers pathetically in its 'fleshly dress'; in the intensity of its eagerness it is all unconscious of its spiritual fidgeting on finding itself astray—no path, no blazings, the old forgotten, the new not formed. These are signs that accompany the physiological development of a new species. Sargent's pictures, his handling of women, poor human documents, are too well known to justify further description.

"Sargent, however, is not idiosyncratic; his testimony is corroborated by the portraits of painters differing as widely from him as is possible. Take the portrait of a lady, by Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, a most charming picture of a very attractive subject, but still exhibiting the drowsy insomnia of the soul, never all awake, never all asleep. Take a portrait by Mr. J. W. Alexander, in which we see the indefinite, unphysical charm of American womanhood, the eager pursuit of an unseen good, the restless pacing in the body's cage. The physique of these pictured women is as marked as the soul within. There is no semblance of the simple English type, like Sir Joshua's Mrs. Arnold, the blending of health and peace, of grace and ease; none of twilight walks within a garden's wall; the American woman's body, too slight for a rich animal life, too frail for deep maternal feelings, seems a kind of temporary makeshift, as if life were a hasty and probably futile experiment.

"American men, as seen in Sargent, or in almost any contemporary painter, exhibit a definite variability in this evolutionary process. They have divested themselves of the old English traits—calm, poise, and the like—and show markedly adaptive characters. . . . . .

"These male portraits indicate that the logical, the intellectual, the imaginative, the romantic faculties have been discarded and shaken off, doubtless because they did not tend to procure the success coveted by the nascent variety; and in their stead keen, exceedingly simple powers of vision and action are developing. This type is found in Sargent, Frank Hall, Bonnat, Chase, Richard Hall. Perhaps the best example is the portrait of Mr. Daniel Lamont, by Zorn. Too great stress can not be laid on the impression we make upon quick-sighted foreigners. This portrait represents a shrewd, prompt, quick, keen, compact man, well, almost brilliantly, equipped for dealing with the immediate present; he has the *morale* of the tennis-player, concentration, utter absorption, in volley and take. Of faculties needful to deal with the remote—imagination, logic, intellect, faith—there is no trace. Craft, the power that deals with a few facts close at hand, is depicted in abundance; so are promptitude and vigor; reason, the power that deals with many facts, remote, recalcitrant, which require the mind to hold many picture combinations at once or in quick succession, is not there. The portrait indicates the usual American amiability, domestic kindliness, and aversion to cruel sights and cruel sounds. The logical faculty which compels a man to reconcile his theories, to unite religion and conduct, to combine principle and policy, to fuse the various parts of his philosophy into one non-self-contradicting whole, is entirely omitted. The chief trait in this typical portrait is ability to react quickly and effectively to stimuli of the immediate present, an esential quality in a prospering species; the chief lack is imagination."

"THE ART OF PLAGIARISM."

"THE men who first conceive an idea, a situation, a melody, a color-scheme," Mr. Edward Wright claims," are insignificant; the men who best conceive these things are great." He further states his position as follows: "By discovering the material of art one acquires no right over it; the claim to a title in it rests on incomparableness of form alone." He denies that in showing what a great writer derived from lesser men you abate his claim to originality. We quote more fully some characteristic passages from this defense of plagiarism (*The Contemporary Review*, April):

"The art of plagiarism proper is best seen in the relations between poets each with exceeding gifts, between Vergil and Homer, Shakespeare and Marlowe, Wordsworth and Milton, and many others. Of all acts of love toward the dead that man can perform, this is the sweetest and most noble, and none but the true poet can so honor the friend of his soul. It is a sign of communion, a sign of the spiritual bond uniting the singers in different tongues, of distant times, into the highest of earthly fellowships. As the ways of a child are molded upon the ways of those whom he likes, so from the poet he loves another poet may unconsciously receive certain feelings, turns of expression, and rhythms. But this is not all. The art of plagiarism is especially shown by recalling some exquisite passage, some fine phrase, in a favorite author, and lovingly recreating it out of joy in its beauty, by deepening the magical significance with which in some moment of wonderful emotion he endowed single words and associations of words; in enlarging his slight sketches into finished pictures; and, above all, in catching the peculiar quality and tone of his style in the treatment of some situation which he would have delighted to describe. Examples abound; in fact, they are contributive to the esoteric relish in good poetry. In the best of his early work Shakespeare is full of reminiscences of Marlowe, to whose school he then belonged. . . . . .

"Plagiarism is an art in which the finest critical power is exhibited by means of creation. To understand fully another man's work is to create it anew under the form of an idea, and to embody this idea in another artistic mold is to criticize the original work in the best manner. The greatest of poets are naturally the greatest of critics; their plagiarism is appreciation in the grand style. When the creative gift of a poet is diminished in course of time, there is a concurrent loss in critical perception."

It was an "amazing genius for plagiarism," Mr. Wright claims, "that enabled Victor Hugo to enter into the spirit of every new literary movement of his age and dominate it."

The truth of Whitman's dictum that "poems distilled from poems pass away" is denied:

"On the contrary, it is the rough-hewn stuff, such as Whitman

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quarried from Hegel and Schelling, which must crumble into dust, unless some great artist, by giving it perfection of form, make it worth preservation. 'Distilled thoughts in distilled words,' this is an excellent description of the 'Iliad,' a poem composed of bards far more ancient than Homer, and written by him in an artificial epic dialect with a combination of primeval, early and late forms of speech, to which our 'Wardour Street' English is scarcely a parallel."

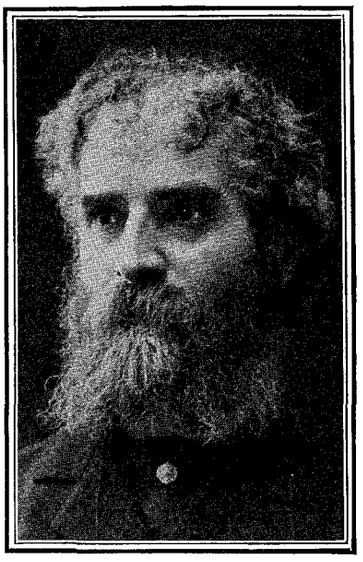
A poet, Mr. Wright urges, is not an inventor, a "maker," as the Elizabethans, following "the unpoetic Aristotle," used to claim, but essentially a "singer." And so long as he sings with sincerity and clearness, with charm or grandeur, "it matters nothing to his fame where he finds the subject-matter of his song." The paper closes with the following pregnant sentence: "And Homer was not the first plagiarist, for there were poets before Homer."

VISIT OF M. LEROY-BEAULIEU.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, who has come to the United States to deliver the Hyde lectures at Harvard, is the seventh of the annual lecturers brought over from France by the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard. The press notice sent out by the New York bureau connected with this lectureship supplies the following particulars concerning the eminent publicist, who is a member of the French Institute, and a brother of the famous economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu:

"He was born at Lisieux, in Normandy, in 1842. He at first got interested in critiques and artistic studies, and published a work, entitled 'Une Troupe de Comédiens' (1866), followed by an essay on 'La Restauration de nos monuments historiques devant l'art et devant le budget.' A trip which he made to Russia in 1872 gave him the opportunity to study the organization and the customs of that country. He subsequently returned there for an extended stay. Upon his return, in 1881, he became professor of contemporary history and of Oriental affairs at the Free School of Political Science.

"He was elected the 30th of April, 1887, a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. Besides which he is president of the National League against Atheism, president of the Society for Social Studies in Paris, president of the Committee for the Protection of Social Advancement (against Collectivism); he was chairman at the Paris Universal Exposition, in 1900, of one of the International Jury classes, which considered the institutions for the intellectual betterment of the nations. He is also a member of the board of the society for arbitration between the nations.



M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU.

The eminent French publicist, who delivers the Hyde lectures this year at Harvard.

"M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu has published in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* a series of articles which, after being remodeled, have formed the following works: 'Un Empereur, un Roi, un Pape, une Restauration' (1879), a book of historical criticism, which has been translated into English, bearing on politics at the time of the Second Empire; 'L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes' (1887–1889; translated into English), one of the most important books published in France on Russian history and politics; 'Un Homme d'État russe' (Nicolas Milutine; 1884); Les Catholiques libéraux, l'Église et le Libéralisme' (1885); 'La France, la Russie et l'Europe' (1888); 'La Révolution et le Libéralisme' (1890); 'Israél chez les Nations' (1894; translated into English); 'La Papauté, le Socialisme et la Démocratie' (translated into English); 'L'Antisémitisme,' a lecture given at the Catholic Institute; 'Les Doctrines de Haine.'

Alvan F. Sanborn, in the Boston *Transcript*, divides M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's writings under four heads, which reveal him as a student of modern Russia, as a student of the relations of the Vatican to modern liberalism, as a student of the career and character of the Jews, and as a student of the relations between religion and government in modern France. "It would be more concise," he adds, "and no less accurate to say that he is known as a student of the rôle of religion in modern civilization."

A DEFENSE OF "THE SPLIT INFINITIVE."

THERE is a more or less widespread impression that it is little less than a grammatical crime to insert an adverb between the sign of the infinitive *to* and its verb. Those who have been tempted to indulge in this practise, but have been restrained by a feeling that it is unnatural and unidiomatic, will be pleased to know that the usage is defended by so eminent an authority as Dr. Thomas R. Lounsbury, professor of English in Yale University. He writes (in *Harper's Magazine*, April):

"More than twenty years ago the late Fitzedward Hall—that terror of those indulging in loose and unfounded assertions about usage—showed conclusively that the practise of inserting words between the preposition and the infinitive went back to the fourteenth century, and that in a greater or less degree it has prevailed in every century since. He had not been the only one to observe the fact, but he was the first to announce it and, above all, the one to establish the truth of it by a wealth of illustrative extracts that nobody had previously taken the pains to bring together. . . .The examples he adduced are not to be sneered at for their number any more than for the quality of those contributing them. They begin with Wyclif in the fourteenth century. He is found employing such locutions—of which I have modernized the orthography—as 'to this manner treat,' 'to never have received,' 'to evermore trow,' and others of a similar nature. The following century was one not much given to literature of any sort; but examples of the usage are furnished by two of its most distinguished names—Bishop Pecock and Sir John Fortescue. Then follow Lord Berners and Tyndale in the sixteenth century and in the succeeding centuries Sir Thomas Browne, Bentley, Defoe, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, De Quincey, Matthew Arnold, Charles Reade, and Ruskin. Coming down to the names of men of to-day, Dr. Hall gave examples from Herbert Spencer and Leslie Stephen—to name two out of several from whom he cited illustrations of the practise. . . . . To the list given by Dr. Hall can be added examples from the writings of Benjamin Franklin, Byron, Keats, the Brownings, Lowell, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Even the great poet of Scotland has to be included among the offenders. It was Burns who, in one of his most famous pieces, spoke of Wallace as one

Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride."

The reasons which have led to the wide extension of the "split infinitive" in modern English are declared by Professor Lounsbury to be quite obvious. They are bound up in "that conscious or unconscious effort always going on in language to give greater precision or strength to the meaning." We quote further:

"The users of speech feel, whether rightly or wrongly, that they can secure either added clearness or added force by putting the qualifying adverb directly before the verb it qualifies. There are numerous instances where the adoption of the word-order usually followed occasions a certain degree of ambiguity. Scores of illustrations could be found from the works of well-known writers. Let us take, for example, one from the dedication to Lyttelton of the novel of 'Tom Jones.' 'I have endeavored strongly to inculcate,' wrote Fielding, 'that virtue and innocence can scarce ever be injured but by indiscretion.' In this sentence does *strongly*

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modify *endeavored* or *inculcate?* It can do either properly and tho little doubt exists in this instance, cases are always likely to occur in which the sense will be distinctly uncertain."

Professor Lounsbury comes to the conclusion that "the universal adoption of this usage is as certain as anything in the future well can be."

THE MYSTICISM OF W. B. YEATS.

"LIKE his contemporary and fellow mystic, Maeterlinck, he is a leader in a movement which now seems gathering force against that externality in life of which the theater of the day is the great monument." In these words Mr. Horatio Sheafe Krans, in his new volume in the "Contemporary Men of Letters Series," on "William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival," indicates the particular position which he deems Mr. Yeats to hold in contemporary letters. He devotes considerable space to an exposition of the point of view of mystics like Jacob Boehme and William Blake, and shows Mr. Yeats's position in the line of succession. Speaking of the latter's collection of essays, entitled "Ideas of Good and Evil," he says:

"A neophyte in mysticism will perhaps find no better preparation—so far as the written word is concerned—for initiation into the cult than that offered by these essays, where the author, with a firm hand and with all the clearness the subject permits, orders his company of subtle and elusive ideas, leads the reader on to his point of view, and creates the condition of mind most favorable to the reception of the mystic faith. To understand the imaginative work of Mr. Yeats, some acquaintance with his philosophical doctrines is indispenable, for poems, stories, and plays do not adequately light up each other. Any attempt at a brief summary of these doctrines, gathered from his own illustration and exposition, will seem to those of mystic leanings to give no more than a crude and imperfect notion of them. But the good intention of providing, for those who love poetry and are disinclined to prose disquisition, a standpoint from which much that is obscure can be seen clearly, may serve as an excuse for such an attempt.

"The mysticism of Mr. Yeats, like the mysticism of many times and many countries, holds to a belief in one great mind, one great memory, the mind and memory of nature herself. Of this great mind and memory our minds and memories are a part, sometimes separated from it, sometimes passing over into it and bearing away treasures of eternal wisdom. This great mind is, first of all, the dwelling-place of the immortal moods, those 'disembodied powers whose footsteps over our hearts we call emotions,' the gods of an earlier, the angels of a later, dispensation, and the real rulers of the world, in whose hands are the destinies of men. It is the storehouse also of the perfect images of all things, in imitation of which the world is being continually remade, somewhat after the Platonic fashion; and of the symbols, which in the great memory are inseparably associated with the memorable personages, passions, and events of the ages."

Of symbols in general, Mr. Krans remarks that they "come into existence when streams of intense passion or spiritual experiences of any kind are poured about human forms or the forms of material things, until these passions and experiences become, as it were, absorbed in the forms inherent in them." Such symbols may be fashioned "by the artist, by the great memory, or by the mere association of material and spiritual things," and, in the view of the symbolist, they "transcend particular time and place, pass beyond death, and in a sense become immortal souls." We quote again:

"These beliefs as to the great memory and symbolism are brought into relation with Mr. Yeats's philosophy of poetry through his conception of the imagination. The imagination in his view is the winged messenger between the immortal world of the great memory and man. Before it, in its moments of exaltation, in mystic trance, in madness, or in deep meditation, the great mind unfolds itself in symbols. It leaves in the imagination these shapes of wisdom with souls of beauty, forms at whose heart are the moods and impulses that rule man and society. In these revelations the mystic finds his great happiness, and the task of the symbolist and mystic, who is artist as well, is to set his revelations before the world as best he may, in songs and poems, or by the chisel and the brush. The poet, according to this philosophy, is a great magician, conjuring with spiritual powers, holding up symbols before the world, whose immortal moods work their will with man."

These views, Mr. Krans points out, make the invocation of spiritual influences upon the world the true function of art. Hence realism must be discarded. The business of art, we read, "is not with thought and criticism, but with revelation and invocation."

The bearing which the ideas of this mystic philosophy have upon the conduct of life is discussed by the author both in general and in the particular case of the writer under examination. The mystic, who contemns the ordinary business of life and urges a "withdrawal from the turmoil and struggle of life, through freeing the mind from restlessness and self-seeking, and cultivating in the extreme meditative and intuitive methods," ends at last in a philosophic quietism and a moral inertia. A further logical outgrowth of this mystical philosophy is deduced as follows:

"From it comes also the doctrine, overriding morality as quietism neglects it, that man should abandon himself without restraint to the passion that rules in his breast. And this doctrine is justified by the conception of the soul as an entity distinct from the body, and incapable of being soiled by the sins of the body. Morality is a practical matter, based upon the small prudences that make for the body's well-being. With this the soul has no concern. On the contrary, it is on the wings of intense and unmixed passions, as well as in meditation and trance, that the soul escapes into an immortal state of pure being. Man, then, should follow the devices of his heart, evil or good, as the chance may be, with the wings of the wind, for spiritual happiness overtakes those alike who have sought it in asceticism, or in abandonment to desire, 'in the Holy Sepulchre, or in the wine-vat.'"

Between the views of Mr. Yeats and those of Blake and the French symbolists and mystics, Mr. Krans asserts that there are many correspondences. He draws the following comparison between the former and his Belgian contemporary and fellow mystic Maeterlinck:

"Mr. Yeats is the finer artist, with a gift beyond that of Maeterlinck for giving concrete form to difficult and subtle ideas. He has also a more intimate sense of relationship with spiritual powers and more of the religious impulse that grows out of it. But the strongest contrast between the two men will be found to lie in their ethics. Maeterlinck at first, like Mr. Yeats, held the soul a separate entity, unaffected by the acts of the body. But in 'Monna Vanna,' and in the essays that followed 'Le Trésor des Humbles,' his views change radically, and the well-being, even the existence, of the soul is made to depend on the choices that it makes in the sphere of conduct. The mysticism of Mr. Yeats is consumed with a thirst for supernatural knowledge, and, in seeking it, he cares little or nothing for its practical bearing upon the life of man in its moment of mortal existence. On the contrary, Maeterlinck's great desire is the amelioration of man's estate here and now, while he walks the earth and draws this mortal breath. He sends his thoughts ranging in the darkness that they may bring back balm for the heart's wounds, solace for care, and a store of wisdom for the conduct of life.

"These mystic beliefs and the doctrines of symbolism, as Mr. Yeats understands them, rest entirely upon a supernatural basis. They can commend themselves only to those who find for them a supernatural sanction. To a rational sanction they do not pretend. The same holds good of the ethics that goes with the mysticism. Those who do not share Mr. Yeats's views of the supernatural and of man's relation to it will not be apt to assent to a quietism that makes no attempt to come to terms with life, relaxes its grip upon it, turns its eye inward, and in so doing counts the world well lost. Nor will they be likely to assent to the alternative of giving the loose rein to the passions and riding rough-shod over all that, from the moralist's standpoint, makes for the well-being of the body and the spirit. But Mr. Yeats's practise is better than his preaching. He is, in fact, always ready to lend a hand to every practical movement that makes for the welfare of Ireland; he is an enthusiastic dramatic reformer with a propaganda; and the moral tone

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and total tendency of his poetry is pure, high, and above reproach. Decadent—that word of uncertain import—has been now and again applied to his poetry. It has no meaning except in relation to his theoretical ethics."

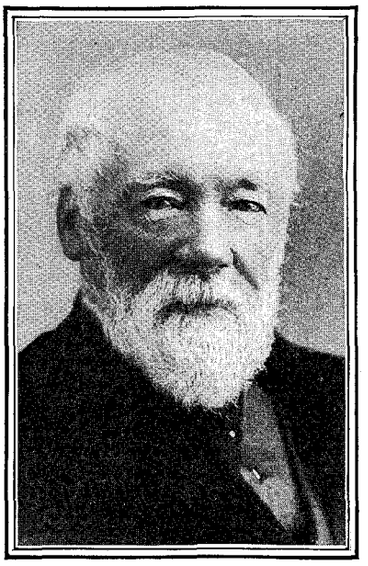
MUSIC IN THE COLLEGES.

MUCH has been said in the press of late on the subject of the teaching of music in colleges. According to Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, the net result of all this discussion has been quite as confusing as clarifying, and he sets himself the task to make more clear and salient "one or two essential discriminations." To the question, What has music to offer the average college man? he answers, "A lifelong source of pleasure and a genuine and important element in personal culture." For this reason he believes that all colleges should offer students the opportunity of hearing great music as a means of education. He would have the performance of master works by resident or visiting musicians supplemented by the playing over, by the students themselves, on mechanical or self-playing instruments, of the works heard and to be heard. He writes (in *The Outlook*, New York, April 23):

"This would be a working tool quite analogous to the home-study of photographs by an art class, preparatory to a visit to the museum to see the actual painting. There is still much prejudice among musicians against 'piano-players,' because they lack expression, light and shade, touch, the personal quality. But in course of time we shall inevitably come to value them as indispensable educational tools, for they present the skeleton of the music to every student, however devoid he may be of physical dexterity and of temperament; they present it in such a way that it can be repeated at will, examined in detail, and minutely compared with the score or printed record of the music, and they present it in its nakedness and lowest terms, so to speak, stripped of the momentary and ofttimes factitious and misleading 'interpretation' of an ill-educated or perverse performer. In using them, one not only has the sense that one is 'running the thing oneself,' which is an immense stimulus to genuine study and self-development, but one also gets at close quarters with the composer's thought, instead of receiving it filtered and distorted through an intermediate person."

In addition, Mr. Mason suggests as indispensable to a college a course of lectures, as far as possible untechnical, "taking up music much as the literary lectures now universally adopted in colleges take up literature." The training of the special student he would leave entirely to the technical musical schools. He sums up his position as follows:

"I have tried to point out in this paper that, in the first place, there is a sharp distinction to be drawn between the average student, who should have music presented to him as a 'humanity,' or subject of general interest to be pursued through familiarity with its substance and an examination of its principles and affinities, and the special student who should labor at its technical difficulties in the spirit of the artist without dissipating his attention on other things; and that, in the second place, the proper opportunities for the former student are to be found in the college, the methods of which are literary and social, and the proper training for the latter is afforded by the special school, the methods of which are technical and individual. Finally, I believe that music can never take the place it deserves in our national civilization without the help of both these classes of men. The man of the world, the college graduate, is the natural patron of art; without his social influence, the authority of his favorable opinion, and the practical backing of his money, music can not be supported as it needs to be. And without the special skill of the musician all the patronage in the world will count for nothing; the composer is the man who concentrates, focuses, and makes effective all the musical activity of the nation."



THE LATE DR. SAMUEL SMILES.
Author of "Self-Help," one of the most remarkable publishing successes of the nineteenth century.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE AUTHOR OF "SELF-HELP."

SINCE the publication, some fifty years ago, of "Self-Help, with Illustrations of Character and Conduct," the book has been translated into nearly a score of languages, and hundreds of thousands of copies have been sold. From the commercial point of view, we are told, it was one of the most remarkable publishing successes of the nineteenth century. The author, Dr. Samuel Smiles, died in London on April 16, at the advanced age of ninety-two. His death, states the New York *Outlook*, "will recall to tens of thousands of readers the profit and incentive to effort that they have received through his books." "Duty," "Thrift," and "Character," from the same pen, while less known than the famous "Self-Help," are naturally classified with it. *The Outlook* claims that while the sophisticated critic may smile at the truisms and aphorisms in these books, it is beyond question that they have in a large way proved an incentive to character-building. We quote the following brief account of the author's life from the Springfield *Republican*:

"Mr. Smiles was the son of a Scotch country doctor, who died, leaving his wife with eleven children to educate. He went to the schools of his native place, Haddington, then to Edinburgh University, where he got his doctor's degree; and he practised as a surgeon for some years. Afterward he was editor of the Leeds *Times*, and later was engaged in railway offices, retiring in 1866 to give his time to the work by which he is known. He wrote [besides the books already mentioned] 'Lives of the Engineers,' life of 'Thomas Edward, Naturalist'—who was a cobbler to the end of his days, but a fellow of the Linnean Society; 'Life of Robert Dick, Baker, of Thurso, Geologist and Botanist'; 'Life and Labor, or Characteristics of Men of Culture and Genius'; 'Life of George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist'; an interesting account of 'The Huguenots after the Edict of Nantes,' and 'Life of John Murray: a Publisher and His Friends.' He also was a constant contributor to *The Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. The helpful nature of his writings brought all his honors. France made him Chevalier of Sts. Maurice and Lazare; Servia made him Knight Commander of St. Sava; his university gave him the degree of LL.D. The later years of his life were spent in London. He had a large family, extending to the third generation, and beyond his ninetieth birthday he was still strong and took long walks every day."

Dr. Smiles's "Life of John Murray" has been characterized as one of the most entertaining works of literary reminiscence of our times. His "Memoirs," prepared in his later years, await publication.

NOTES.

MR. ANDREW LANG admits himself not susceptible to the quality of George Ade's humor. He finds "Fables in Slang," which he reviews in *The Daily News* (London), "incomparably tedious," and asks: "Is humor, like morals, an affair of climate and environment? Are things funny in Chicago which are saddening in Great Britain and Ireland?"

MRS. SARA JANE CLARKE LIPPINCOTT, better known by her pseudonym of "Grace Greenwood," died at New Rochelle on the 21st of April. She was born at Pompey, New York, in 1823. Her chief success was as a writer for children. "To most of the young people of to-day," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "Grace Greenwood was but a name; to most elder ones she was a pleasant memory."

THE theory that good reading goes far to make good citizenship has been advanced by Mr. Sidney Lee in a recent lecture. It was Matthew Arnold who declared that commercial and military supremacy would pass to the nations that value intelligence. The lecturer advocated good books as a means of promoting the general intelligence. "But the chief interest of Mr. Lee's address," says *The Evening Post* (New York), "lay in the definition it afforded of pernicious literature. Not the bad books, but the stupid and vapid ones are dangerous to the state."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO POSTPONE OLD AGE.

THAT it is possible, by adopting a daily regimen in line with modern scientific knowledge, to defer the approach of old age is the opinion of Dr. J. Madison Taylor, who has published a series of three articles upon "The Conservation of Energy in those of Advancing Years," in the February, March, and April numbers of *The Popular Science Monthly*. In the last of these articles the writer formulates his hygienic prescriptions for those who have passed the age of three score years and ten. Says Dr. Taylor:

"It will be found that the evidence of those who have studied this subject most carefully shows that normal bodily exercises are not to be forbidden, but rather encouraged. *Per contra*, if bodily activities are not pursued, there must inevitably follow much more rapid retrograde changes in all the tissues. In respect to the diet it is universally admitted that after middle life the amount of food taken should be less than before that time, and the changes in diet should be rather to use less of the structure-forming materials, tho not always to exclude them. Again, there should be used relatively little—indeed, as little as possible, of stimulating articles of food, which make more for acceptability than necessity. In short, the simple rule should be observed of eating no more than perfectly normal appetite craves, and as little as possible of those things taken because they are agreeable. As the period of old age is reached, by which is meant about seventy years, the regimen should be markedly simplified and always taken with the greatest deliberation. A general rule is recognized to obtain in most cases, that the more nearly the diet is reduced to bread and milk and fruits the longer will the person live and enjoy good health. . . . .

"Some persons can get along best with long intervals between feeding; others, the majority, do better by taking small amounts of food at short intervals. The evacuations appear lacking in activity, and must be encouraged by rational measures, but not forced by purgative or strongly diuretic drugs. This is best met by suitable articles of diet, bulky and yet not calculated to produce fermentative changes. Such qualities are found in fruits, nuts, cereal compounds, and salads. Probably the best drink is buttermilk, which seems to have a salutary effect on the action of both the bowels and the kidneys. . . . Overmuch yeast bread is objectionable, disturbing digestion and encouraging rigidities.

"The care of the skin is of paramount importance, and the first desideratum is to employ systematic and thorough rubbing and brushing of the surface from head to heel. The flesh brush or mitten made of coarse toweling, used by the patient for half an hour at a time night and morning, serves many admirable ends, and is better than too much bathing. . . . The skin of old age tends to become harsh, rigid, and dry, and after this effleurage it is well to rub into the body a certain amount of some oil, and it will be found that the skin will take up thus sometimes an enormous quantity. . . . Old people are sensitive to cold because their surface-resistance is lowered and their heat-producing powers are waning. The tendency shown by many to stay indoors and keep themselves overprotected and overclothed is a grave error. This habit should be overcome gradually, but firmly, and the patient should be in the open air as much as possible, the clothing used being sufficient, but never too much. . . . . .

"The most important specific recommendations I wish to offer for the postponement of the degenerative effects of age and for the recovery of so much of the normal vigor as is possible in each have to do with the forms and qualities of the exercises. As has been shown, the tendency of the tissues in advancing age is toward a steady and irretrievable hardening or stiffening or loss of elasticity, due to normal or abnormal increase in the connective tissue."

The writer here illustrates the effect of this loss of cellular activity, especially in the impairment of the special senses, and asserts that much of the dimness of vision, loss of hearing, and general slowness of brain action, common to the aged, can be delayed almost indefinitely by the employment of regulated movements of the neck and upper truncal muscles. He continues:

"What is true of these structures is equally true of the abdominal viscera. A large proportion of the digestive disturbances, even of those in earlier middle life, are due to a relaxation in the supporting-tissues of the great organs in the abdomen. It is estimated that dilatation and letting down of the stomach will be found in sixty per cent. of all adult persons. . . . This produces a series of alterations in the relationships of the organs, and particularly of the blood-vessels and structures concerned in their function. . . . The first thing to be acquired in getting rid of these defects is to teach the person to stand correctly and continue to maintain proper attitudes under all circumstances. . . . If the neck-bones are held vertically, the ribs well lifted, and a moderate degree of tension exerted upon the abdominal walls, the viscera will rest upon and within the confines of the pelvis, and this position should be learned and practised; nor is it at all difficult if the attention is directed that way and some familiarity acquired in maintaining the correct position. The body can not be held in normal attitudes unless the skeletal muscles are in fairly good tone. Most of these effects can be secured by a skilful use of breathing exercises. . . . In short . . . attention to proper attitudes, involving economies in interorganic relationships, is the one fundamental factor in postponing senile changes.

"The exhaustion after fatigue is not well recovered from in the aged, and hence it is not permissible to maintain protracted activities; these should be supplemented by definite periods of rest, and if the heart be not strong, this should be taken lying down; but this is no reason to encourage complete inaction."

The use of inorganic drugs, Dr. Taylor tells us in concluding, has little place in relieving the disorders of the old, altho the use of natural mineral waters may be effective, owing to the fact that they contain salts that exert a solvent action on lime salts or other adventitious substances. Drugs, however, serve only a temporary purpose, and the real defensive measure against old age is to aid oxidation of the tissues by all rational means, including special movements and stimulation of the vasomotor mechanism of the great eliminating organs.

WHY WE ARE RIGHT-HANDED.

TO judge from the recent discussions of ambidexterity, experts seem to be at loggerheads on the subject. According to some, right-handedness is unnatural and should not be encouraged, while others maintain that it depends on some peculiarity of brain structure, regarding which there seems to be no general agreement. We recently quoted a writer in a London medical journal who strongly urged the cultivation of both-handedness. Below we reproduce a communication from Dr. Austin Flint in *The Sun* (New York, April 17), in which he states his belief that right-handedness is normal. Says Dr. Flint:

"About 94 per cent. of otherwise normal persons use the right hand in preference to the left; 6 per cent. are either left-handed or ambidextrous; one-third of the 6 per cent. are ambidextrous. Left-handedness is practically an abnormality, and is often associated with defective moral sense. Of a hundred criminals, 19 were left-handed, these including assassins, incendiaries, and burglars. Highwaymen, however, presented the normal proportion. The largest proportion of left-handedness was in incendiaries—28.5 per cent. According to these figures, 68.4 per cent. of the left-handed are not to be classed as criminals.

"The normal man not only is right-handed, but he uses the right leg and the right eye in preference to the left. The reverse is true of the left-handed. As the action of nerves going to and coming from the cerebrum is crossed, right-handedness points to predominance of the left half of the brain; but it has been shown that the left brain exceeds the right in weight only about one-eighth of an ounce. Why the left brain predominates has not been satisfactorily explained by anatomists; but it has been noted that the brain is more complex on the left side in the right-handed and on the right side in the left-handed. The only possible explanation of the greater weight of the left side of the brain is in the fact that the arteries going to the left side usually are larger than those on the right. There are no observations in regard to the comparative size of the arteries on the two sides in left-handed persons.

"Generally it is true that the members of the right side are stronger than the left, particularly the arm; but this is not always

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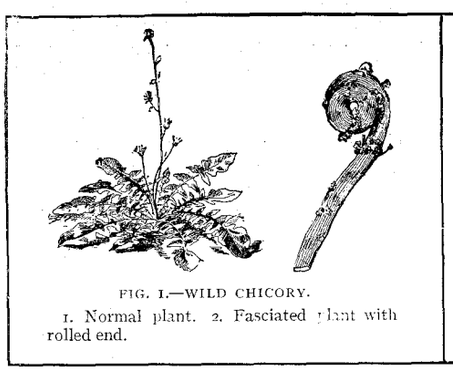

FIG. 1.—WILD CHICORY.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant with rolled end.

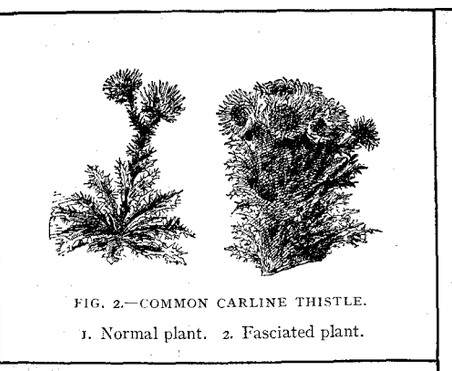

FIG. 2.—COMMON CARLINE THISTLE.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant.

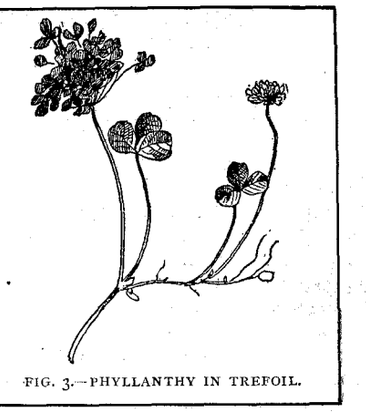

FIG. 3.—PHYLLANTHY IN TREFOIL.

the case, even in the right-handed, altho the right hand is more conveniently and easily used than the left. In many feats of strength the left arm appears less powerful than the right because there is less command over the muscles."

Dr. Flint acknowledges that it is not yet possible to explain why the left side of the brain has peculiar psychic functions not possessed by the right side; but he nevertheless asserts that intellectual processes take their origin mainly—and in some instances entirely—from the left half of the cerebrum. Altho two eyes are necessary to perfect vision, the psychic visual center, which receives ideas or meaning conveyed by objects seen, is on the left side, except in the left-handed. The same is true of the sense of hearing. Aphasia and agraphia (inability to express ideas in spoken and written language respectively) are both due to injury on the left side of the brain. All these conditions are reversed in the left-handed. When one eye is used as a means of forming a judgment or opinion, it usually is the right eye for the right-handed and the left eye for the left-handed. Dr. Flint goes on:

FIG. 4.—PROLIFERATION OF SCABIOUS.

"Curiously enough, it has lately been observed that deaf-mutes may have an aphasia that prevents the use of the right hand in the sign language. It seems, indeed, that movements, more or less automatic, may be executed by the muscles of either side—remembering always that muscles of the left as well as of the right side may be educated; but in movements that involve mental operations and attention at the time they are made the right side usually predominates.

"Apart from the question of education of muscles, it appears that the more automatic acts are performed indifferently by either the right or the left side; but movements more closely connected with direct mental operations are made preferably by right muscles in the right-handed, and by left muscles in the left-handed. Still, while this may satisfactorily explain dextral preeminence, it does not explain the preeminence of the left side of the brain."

SOME PLANT MONSTROSITIES.

THE occurrence of deformity and monstrosity in animals has been carefully studied, and its facts and laws constitute the science of teratology. The same subject in the vegetable world has not been so closely investigated, altho numbers of plant monstrosities have been recognized and named. Some of these—particularly that known as "fasciation" or the alteration of a single stem into a *fascia* or bundle—are described and discussed in *La Nature* (April 9) by M. Virgile Brandiscourt, secretary of the Linnæan Society of the North of France. Says this botanist:

"Fasciation affects not only herbaceous, but also ligneous plants. In trees it is never the principal trunk that is affected, but only branches. . . . . .

"It might be thought that the bundle results from the union of several stems, but modern teratologists see in it an unrolling, or, to use a more exact word, borrowed from geometry, the 'development' of the fibrovascular cylinder. In fact, a section of a fasciated stem shows—at least in its central part—the vessels arranged in a simple layer. . . . In the case of a union, we should observe a series of circles equal in number to that of the united stems. In asparagus we may see the two phenomena—fasciation and union—occurring at the same time.

"Certain of these accidental modifications have been fixed by cultivation. . . . To what are they due? No one knows. They appear at random, and attack certain individuals while sparing their

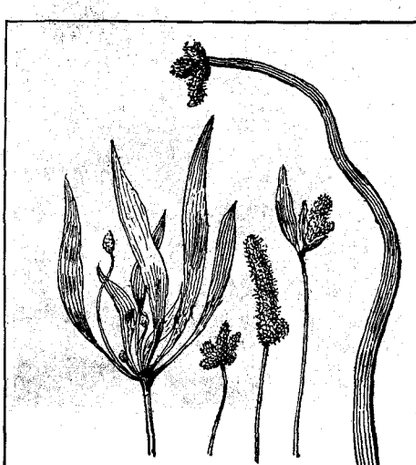

FIG. 5.—VARIOUS MONSTROSITIES OF THE LANCIOLATED PLANTAIN.

FIG. 6.—PICRIS HIERACOIDES.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant.

FIG. 7.—SHEPHERD'S PURSE.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant.

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neighbors. Moquin Tandon asserts that these anomalies are provoked by an excess of nourishment; but he has not proved his point.

"The nature of the soil must also have some influence on vegetable monstrosities. The little trefoil represented in Fig. 3 was raised on dredgings composed largely of carbonate of lime. . . . We know that, according to the theory set forth by Goethe in his 'Metamorphosis of Plants,' all the organs of flowers are only transformed leaves. We may follow easily in the flower of certain water-lilies, for instance, the stages of this transformation. To the petaloidal calyx, greenish without and white within, succeed the petals, which become smaller and smaller until we have the filaments of the stamens.

"On the other hand, in the case of this abnormal trefoil we have a 'regressive' modification by virtue of which the different floral whorls return to their primitive form. . . . All these fasciations, phyllanthies, and other plant deformities are of great interest. It should be noted that the classification of these anomalies and the determination of the species in which they are observed furnish only a sort of statistical preface to the study of vegetable monstrosities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CYLINDRICAL DAM.

A DAM consisting of a huge cylinder of sheet-steel that can be rolled or hoisted out of reach of freshets now spans the River Main at Schweinfurt, Germany. Says A. Steens, who contributes a description of this curious piece of mechanism to *The Scientific American* (April 16):

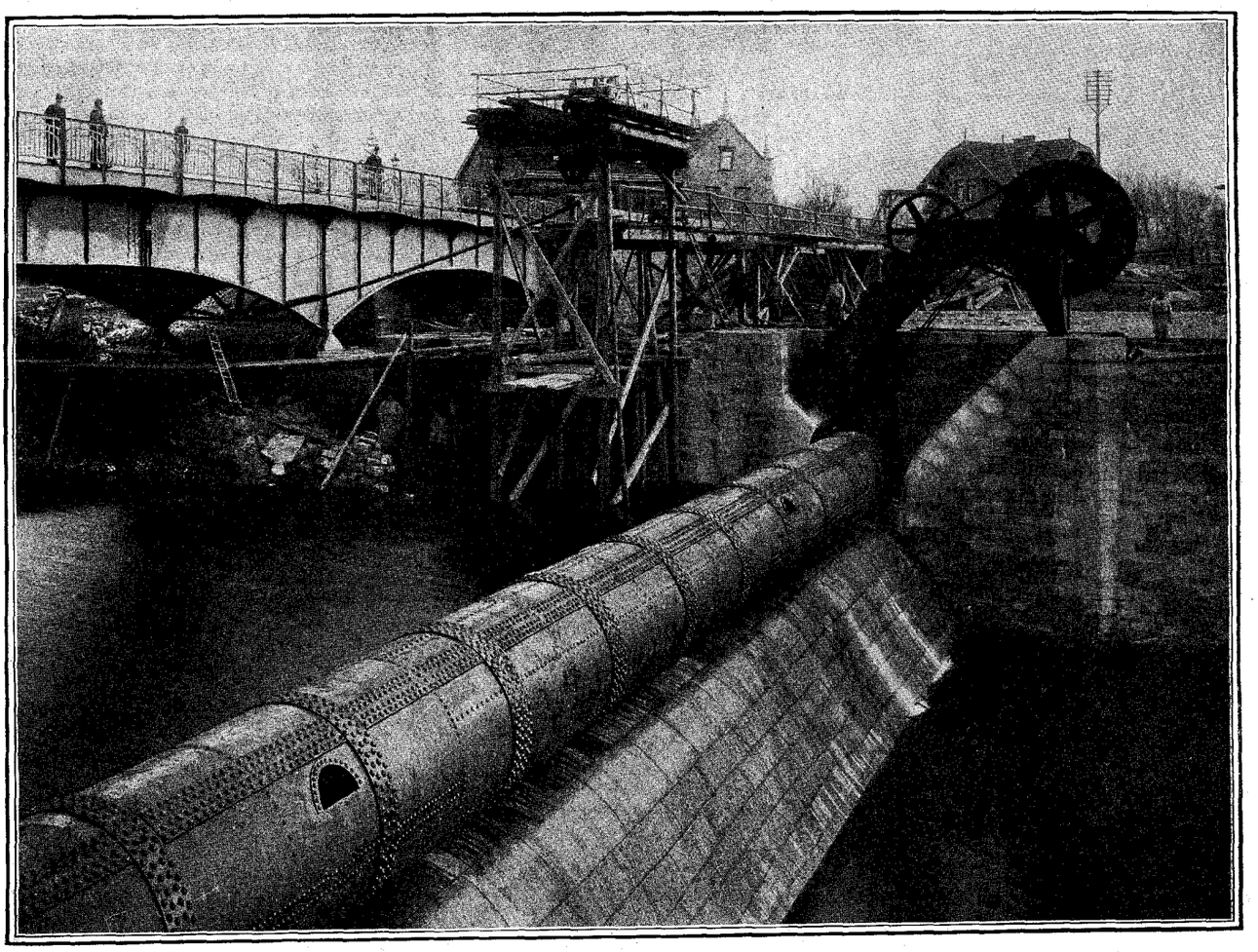
"As the river is one subject to heavy floods, a type of dam that would permit a very rapid discharge of the freshet water had to be designed, and the cylindrical form, arranged to roll upward above the flood level, was adopted. . . . Briefly, it is a hollow cylinder of sheet-steel, on each end of which is fixed a toothed wheel which meshes with an inclined rack built in each abutment.

"The dam, as a whole, consists first of a sill upon which the cylinder in its lowermost position rests. This cylinder is 6.56 feet in diameter and extends from shore to shore, a distance of about 35 meters [116 feet]. When lowered, this enormous cylinder effects a rise in the river of 6½ feet.

"Among the conditions first established and under which the dam was to be constructed we find a section declaring that there were to be erected in the stream no piers or other supports that might interfere with the free movement of the ice in the spring. Not even temporary supports that could be removed upon the general breaking up of the ice or even at the close of navigation were allowed, simply because, in order to insure their stability, foundations or the like would have been necessary to sustain them, and these would become permanent obstructions likely to be damaged by freshets.

"The cylinder, in its lowest position, rests on a sill of oak, and the tightness of the dam at each end is provided for by a band of leather around the periphery. The pressure of the water holds the leather against the sill. . . . . .

"The weight of the cylinder is 193,600 pounds. The operating apparatus includes two steel cables of 1.8 inches diameter, each formed of six strands. The two cables are rolled on drums, and to raise the cylinder above high water (that is to say, 13.12 feet) an electric motor of 18 horse-power is employed, and the operation takes less than a quarter of an hour. The mechanism is also provided with four cranks, by means of which the dam can be lifted by hand. The cranks drive a worm-gearing through chains, and this in turn meshes with a train of gears and a chain to the hoisting-drums."



CYLINDRICAL DAM ACROSS THE RIVER MAIN, SCHWEINFURT, GERMANY.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

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RELATIONS OF PLANTS TO BIRDS AND INSECTS.

THAT there is a much more intimate relation between the fauna and flora of a region than we should ordinarily suspect is asserted by Elizabeth G. Britton, writing in *The Plant World*. She says:

"There is no question that much of the change in the number and habits of our native birds is due to the changes made by man in the extermination of the native plants on which they feed, and that many of the *insecticides* which are so largely in use in agricultural communities are made necessary by the destruction of the natural enemies of the insects—the birds—and that they in turn do much to drive the birds away. That the balance of life can not be disturbed in any given region without causing countless unforeseen changes is best illustrated by Darwin's story regarding the connection between the clover, bumblebee, mice, cats, and old maids. The cat has also become a strong disturbing factor in the extermination of our wild birds, and combined with the destruction of native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants the surroundings of all our cities and towns will account in a great measure for their disappearance. Some of the worst insect pests are not natives here, and it takes some time for the native birds to learn to like them.

"'It has been found that when the Colorado beetle or potato-bug started on its progress eastward, it met with but little resistance until it reached the State of Iowa. Here, so the story is told, a farmer noticed that after anointing his potato vines with Paris green a number of rose-breasted grosbeaks lay dead on the ground in the morning. He watched the birds and found that they were bolting the objectionable insects with avidity. The grosbeak was the pioneer, but as the years have gone by other eastern birds have conquered their distrust of the new food and relished it.'

"The latest observations relate to the cotton boll weevil, which it has been found the mocking-bird will eat. It seems likely but for the great diminution in the number of mocking-birds the Texas pest would never have gained a foothold, or that with more stringent laws for protecting them the great problem of the Southwest is solved. It is also probable that ground-feeding birds, such as the grackles and pipilos, would probably accomplish quite as much.

"In 1896 the United States Government caused the food of the blue jay to be investigated. It was found that three-fourths of its food consists of vegetable matter and that the remainder was composed mostly of insects. It was found that they ate insects every month in the year, the percentage varying from one in January to sixty-six in August, and that large numbers of grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts, as well as the caterpillars of the browntail and gypsy moths, are destroyed by them.

"There is no question that bushes and trees producing juicy edible fruits are very attractive to birds, and that robins, thrushes, and kingbirds frequent the wild cherry, elder, dogwood, tupelo, and viburnum and the tangles of blackberries as long as there is any fruit to be found. In the fall the goldfinch may be looked for in the woody tangles of composites among the golden-rods and asters and the chickadees on the sweet-gums and other native trees in the winter. We can not expect the native birds to remain with us if we destroy all the native plants and in place of their favorite food and nesting-places give them cultivated trees and shrubs and smooth grassy lawns! It makes very little difference to the birds what man does if he does not disturb them and leaves enough food and shelter."

The Wounded in Naval Actions.—The best methods to follow in dealing with the wounded in naval actions have been discussed often of late, and it has been pointed out that the construction of modern ships of war makes prompt and efficient surgical aid difficult. Says *The British Medical Journal* (April 16):

"A letter from Capt. Lewis Bayly, of the *Talbot*, describing the naval action at Chemulpo, shows that these difficulties have been proved in practise to be very considerable. The chaplain of the *Variag* had informed Captain Bayly that during the action with the Japanese fleet the carrying away of the wounded on stretchers became impossible. Several men were shot down when carrying them, and only five wounded men altogether were brought down to the surgeon who was below the water-line; of these, two were practically dead when they arrived. Of the 150 men employed on the *Variag's* upper deck during the action, 28 per cent. were killed and 45 per cent. wounded. The wounds of many of the men were described as punctures about as large as the top of the little finger, and from one-quarter to one inch deep, but with no foreign substance in the wound and no sign of scorching. It does not appear to be known how these wounds were produced, but in other cases pieces of clothing were carried into the wounds with the projectile. The men on board the *Variag* had received instruction in first aid, and bags of bandages had been served out. The surgeon reports that some lives were saved by first aid thus given."

BALANCE IN PHYSICAL TRAINING.

OBJECTION has been made to physical exercise that it exalts the bodily above the mental powers. Those who take this view will rejoice in a book, entitled "Fatigue and Physical Training," just issued by Dr. Philip Tissié, inspector of physical exercise in the schools of the Bordeaux Academy (Paris, 1903). Dr. Tissié lays great importance on the proper distribution of energy between body and brain, and he deprecates all overwork of either, regarding mental and physical fatigue as both nervous in character and both injurious. "Tell me how you tire," says Dr. Tissié, "and I will tell you what you are worth." Dr. Tissié's book is discussed at length in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 12) in a review, from which we translate the following paragraphs:

"Every man has a potential nerve-power that he may at his pleasure, under the action of the will, distribute either to the muscles, for physical action, or to the brain, for psychic action. A well-balanced man can send to his muscles and to his brain equal amounts of nervous force. With certain subjects the valve of the distributing system that leads toward musculation is more easily opened, or larger, than that leading toward cerebration, and hence we have muscular subjects, whose tendency to violent physical exercise displaces all subjective brain action in favor of objective muscular work. With other subjects, on the contrary, the valve of cerebration works more easily, whence we have cerebral or intellectual subjects—esthetes as opposed to athletes. The muscle is the very humble servant of the brain, says Dr. Tissié. In the order of importance he sets down: (1) The brain; (2) the lungs; (3) the heart; (4) the stomach; (5) the splanchnic organs and glands; (6) the muscles. . . . . .

"Proper equilibrium can not be established without knowledge of the laws of fatigue—physical, intellectual, and moral. For Tissié all kinds of fatigue are the same, it is always nervous. Fatigue due to muscular exertion is the result of a discharge of nerve-force in favor of the work of the muscular cells, while that due to intellectual exertion is the result of a discharge in favor of the work of the nerve-cells of the psychic centers. We must not confound lameness, which is a chemical phenomenon, with fatigue, which is dynamic. We may nevertheless admit that the neurons are poisoned under the influence of overwork, and then that there is a chemical phenomenon of cerebral lameness analogous to that of muscular lameness. The utility of information on these points is great for teachers, both civil and military, for all leaders of men, for those accustomed to physical exercise, and for physicians themselves, whose classical ideas of questions of fatigue and physical training are still rudimentary, since we have in our medical schools no courses of physical education."

In treating of the influence of physical training on the body, Tissié divides all persons into "passives," "affectives," and "affirmatives," each reacting in a special way to the suggestion of the environment. Passives react to "I will"; affectives to "You can"; affirmatives to "You can not." All training, he says, that suppresses appetite, increases thirst, or disturbs sleep is injurious. Slight fatigue is tonic; pushed to excess it tends to bring on double personality and changes the athlete into an hysterical patient. The injury thus done may have its effects on generations yet unborn. Dr. Tissié charges that most of the physical directors in schools are incompetent; they know only vaguely what are the requirements of the situation, and he leans toward narrowness of view. Architects build schools according to esthetic, not hygienic,

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laws. Dr. Tissié extends his principles of physical exercise so far as to apply them to the unborn child. The two characteristic gestures or muscular movements, he says—namely, that of extension, signifying pleasure, and that of flexion, signifying grief—originate before birth in automatic muscular actions and reactions. Hence definite and appropriate physical exercise should be given to those who are looking forward to motherhood. Says the reviewer in conclusion:

"The book of M. Philip Tissié comes at the proper moment. The knowledge of the mechanism and education of movement is necessary from the standpoint of the mechanical operation of the bodily mechanism, . . . but the knowledge of the psychomotor reasons for this same mechanism and its education is indispensable. The direction of an automobile bearing precious lives depends on the chauffeur and not the mechanic. The latter knows how to take his machine to pieces, . . . but only the chauffeur has the power of life and death, according as his brain and hand—that is, his 'cerebration' and 'musculation'—are well balanced and act together. This is why M. Tissié is right when he sums up all physical education in the following thesis: 'We walk with our muscles, run with our lungs, sprint with our heart, resist with our stomach, and "get there" with our brains.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sea-Water as a Vital Elixir.—Unexpected light has been thrown upon the Darwinian theory of the evolution of species by an interesting paper on sea-water, read recently by M. Quinton before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says a report in *The Lancet* (London):

"In M. Quinton's view sea-water is the natural source from which, as Haeckel believes, those elementary bodies have their rise, which in turn develop into every other species, human beings included. The environment in which the anatomical elements of living creatures exist is neither more nor less than a marine one. Our tissues and cells continue to exert their functions in a fluid the composition of which presents the closest resemblance to that of sea-water. Hitherto the number of elements entering into the composition of a living body has been considered to be about 15. But the researches of M. Quinton have shown the existence of traces of at least some 14 other elements which are also found in sea-water, such as copper, lead, silver, gold, and others. Further, if an animal be bled to exhaustion and the place of the blood be supplied by sea-water, on the morrow the animal will have regained its strength, and at the end of five days its recovery is complete. M. Quinton has injected into animals a quantity of sea-water greater than their own body weight without any toxic effects, whereas an injection of pure water rapidly brings about death. Sea-water then appears to be the true nutrient fluid of animals, their natural plasma, in fact. M. Perrier, who introduced M. Quinton's paper to the meeting, did not fail to point out to what recondite philosophical theories these facts might lead."

How We Hear Our Own Voices.—That a man does not hear his own voice as all the rest of the world hears it is shown by an interesting experiment described by Dr. L. Laloy in *La Nature* (Paris). Says this writer:

"If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself, together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that every one hears his own voice differently from others.

"As is remarked by Professor Exner, the difference must lie in the quality of tone. It must be remembered that one hears his own voice not only through the air, as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different *timbre* from that conducted to the ear by air alone.

"We may show this as follows: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately taken between the teeth and released by another person, who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth, the sound becomes stronger than when it reaches his ear through air alone, and has a different quality. The experiment may be varied by applying a wooden rod to the larynx of the person observed and touching it, from time to time, to the observer's own larynx. As in the preceding case, it will be found that its passage through a solid body augments the intensity of the sound and modifies its quality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Diseases of Trees.—A study of the fungous diseases of trees, contributed by Schrenck to *Génie Civil*, is thus summarized in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"Most of the maladies of trees are to be attributed to fungi, which attack sometimes the roots or the trunk, and sometimes the branches or the leaves. A wound in the trunk is an open door to insects or fungi, unless the exudation of gum cicatrizes the injury. Certain fungi may thus penetrate even to the heart of the tree; their filaments grow there at the expense of the plant cells, and the whole is finally changed into a spongy substance. The older the tree is the greater its liability to fungous attack; hence trees should be felled before they are too far gone, for disease always involves weakening of the mechanical properties of the wood. The signs of disease are well known to foresters. Thus, for conifers, the presence of a quantity of resin or turpentine shows that the tree is infected. . . . M. Schrenck has made a detailed study of the divers species of fungi that must be fought and of the means for combating them. The injection of antiseptic salts under pressure is said, for instance, to be at present the best-known means of preserving railway ties, which fungi are destroying by thousands yearly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CORRECTION.—The article respecting "Coal-Power and Water-Power" published in these columns on April 23 was unintentionally credited to *The Electrical World and Engineer*. The statements originally appeared in *The Electrical Review* (New York), April 9.

"ALL methods of putting children to sleep by monotonous sensation ought to be forbidden," says *The American Inventor*, "including monotonous lullabies. It is undesirable either to interrupt or to prolong artificially the slumber of infants and young folks. As for the practise of rocking, Dr. Manaceine has found by experiment that swinging the body for only fifteen minutes produces in a healthy adult a lowering in temperature of from one to two and one-half degrees Fahrenheit, with more or less pronounced brain anemia (bloodlessness) and pain at the heart."

THE discoveries made at Gezer have shown conclusively, says *The American Antiquarian*, that "many things are hidden under the soil of Palestine which will, undoubtedly, throw much light upon the early history of that land and probably confirm the Scriptures. A model of the ruins of Gezer will be shown at the St. Louis Exposition. The discovery of infants' bones buried under cornerstones indicates the prevalence of infant sacrifice, and explains the passage: 'The man who in the days of Ahab built the wall of Jericho in his oldest son, and set up the last gate in his youngest son' (1 Kings xvi. 34)."

ONE of the skeptics who believes that M. Blondlot has been deceived in his discovery of the "*n*-rays" is A. A. Campbell Swinton, the English physicist. Mr. Swinton has repeated some of M. Blondlot's experiments and has observed the effects the latter describes, but in each case he attributes them to heat. "For instance," says *The Electrical Review*, abstracting a note in *Nature* (London), "a coin taken from the pocket and laid at the back of a calcium sulphid screen will, in a few seconds, show through the screen a disk of increased luminosity, the effect being due to the warmth of a coin. Or if two calcium sulphid screens are placed upon two pieces of similar metal, differing in temperature only about two degrees Fahrenheit, it is easy to discover which of the two metals is the warmer by the superior luminosity of the screen placed upon it."

AN original vessel has just been built in Denmark. It can travel on land as well as on water, crossing a neck of land on a railway track and then descending again into the waves. This curious boat, the *Swan*, runs between Lynghy and Foerum. Says the *Revue Scientifique:* "Lynghy is a town in the neighborhood of the four lakes of Lyngby, Bagswærd, Fure and Foerum. Only the first and third of these are connected; the others are separated by a strip of land 300 metres [about 1,000 feet] wide, which is crossed by the *Swan*. For this purpose lines of piling extend into the water, far apart at first, but as they near the shore approaching until they will just admit the boat between them. The boat is thus guided until it strikes the line of rails on which it crosses the isthmus. Below the water line the boat has two pairs of wheels. As soon as these touch the rails a lever stops the shaft that drives the screw and starts another that drives these wheels. After crossing the land an inverse manipulation of the lever stops the wheels and the propeller begins to turn again. The car has turned back into a boat."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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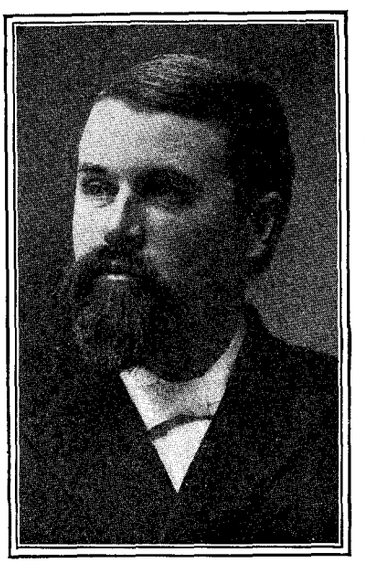
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROTESTANTISM OR ATHEISM IN THE PHILIPPINES?

ATTENTION is called to the religious conditions in the Philippines by two books written by denominational missionaries. In both these books emphasis is laid upon the claim that allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church, never intelligent or of a firm character, is rapidly weakening under the present conditions. The Filipinos are depicted as standing at the parting of the ways, with about an equal tendency to move in the direction of Protestantism or of atheism. In "The Philippines and the Far East" the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz gives the following picture of the present conditions:

"Superficially converted at first, superficially taught until the present hour, these people have been alienated from the church through the conduct of a majority of the friars whose predecessors first offered them a better faith. . . . At least one-third of the Filipino people have no sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church. In their own persons, or in the case of loved ones, or of friends, or, perhaps, in their property rights, they have felt the merciless hand of the friar-curate, and their allegiance to the church which sent him and stood sponsor for his acts is at an end. While Rome was in power and could reenforce the might of ecclesiastical processes with those of the civil, and, if necessary, the military power, these men and women were outwardly observant of customary forms. But now that it becomes increasingly apparent that the *padre* with his robe and cross must keep within the limits of ecclesiastical power in enforcing discipline upon refractory members of his flock, these men and women are lifting up their voices and clamoring for a faith that satisfies their souls. Let no one suppose that this restless turning away from the old to something better is always an intelligent revolt. It is often densely ignorant, and rather in the nature of a pathetic feeling in the darkness for light than well-instructed search for truth. These masses are on the move. They are like a herd of thirsty cattle. They know their thirst. They know that waters to slake it can not be found in the old grazing-grounds, and they are on the move for possible satisfaction. They move rapidly. They move eagerly. They are liable to be stampeded. They fall victims to pretended popes and false Messiahs, and heresies wilder than Dowie teaches secure ready hearing. . . . . .



REV. HOMER C. STUNTZ,

He urges that, with the present trend of religious feeling in the Philippines, the future rests between Protestantism and Atheism.

"Thousands of leaders of public thought have given up all pretense of religion. Sickened with the shams they have seen, they are in open revolt. Many of these are men who have studied in European universities, and observed the beliefs of other nations. Is infidelity to claim all these the natural leaders of Filipino thought? Rome never will hold them. She has lost that hold. For form's sake and for social reasons they may not utterly and openly break with her unless they find satisfaction for their thirsty spirits; but members they are not, and never will be, in any true sense of that term. Either Protestantism must win them with a reasonable presentation of the claims and promises of Christ, or they will not only be lost, but will drag others down with them."

The same apprehension is expressed by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in his recent work, entitled "The New Era in the Philippines." In his view modern Protestantism now seeks to effect in the Filipinos "that interior moral change which medieval Christianity effected only in a comparatively small number of individuals who, as a rule, lived apart from the world in cloisters." We quote further:

"If the Protestants do not succeed in producing such a change, our Government in the Philippines is doomed and the last hope for the archipelago is extinguished. The effect of American political ideas and of American public schools will inevitably be to break the power of superstition and to develop in multitudes that which will make it impossible for them to remain in the Roman Catholic Church as it now exists. As an American official already quoted truly says: "The danger is that many will go from Rome to the other extreme." While, as I have intimated, there will always be a Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands, the defection from it is already becoming so extensive that the colossal question really is, Shall they go to atheism or to Protestantism? Our free institutions can not rest on atheism. A republican form of government can not live in an atmosphere of impurity and dishonesty. A stream can not rise higher than its source, and in a republic the source is the people. No one sees this more clearly than the Christian men who are in the Philippines. Major Halford, of the army, unhesitatingly declares that the Protestant missionaries are worth more than the brigades and divisions of troops in the habilitation of the islands."

In comment on these statements, the more conservative views of Secretary Taft as to the religious needs of the islands are referred to by the press. In his address at the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Social Union at Philadelphia, March 1, the ex-governor of the islands said:

"No one who is familiar with the situation wishes anything but good to the Catholic Church, for what aids it aids civilization and aids us.

"Meanwhile the Pope is appointing American bishops to the islands, and the church is slowly becoming Americanized. Hereafter it is unlikely that the few friars left will play any prominent part, and substantial steps have been taken to settle the friar questions. We have shown the people that they may worship God as they choose, and that there is a government to protect them in doing it.

"The hope of making the natives better people lies in making them better Catholics. I would be the last, however, to say that the Protestants should not send their missionaries.

"How can these men do the most good there? Not, I think, in the matter of proselyting the natives. They can build churches, hospitals, and schools, and they can raise the standard of the ministry, and that is a very essential thing.

"If the American Protestants send their missionaries, it will help to show the love we have for the people there, and it will help to diminish that too large class in the islands whose members spurn the Filipinos and treat them with contempt. There is a Presbyterian college in the interior of the Philippines, and nowhere is the native feeling toward Americans better than in that town."

SOME WITNESSES TO IMMORTALITY.

AN interesting symposium on the subject of personal immortality has been brought about by the editor of *The Congregationalist* (Boston). In answer to the question, "Do the grounds remain firm on which you rest your faith in immortality?" a number of leaders of Congregationalism, all of whom have reached "the afternoon of life," contribute their statements. These are all in the affirmative, and all agree in emphasizing the words of Christ on the subject. But in the secondary reasons given, the statements afford opportunity for comparison. The Rev. William Salter, D.D., writes:

"When I recall the past, a thousand different scenes and places and incidents come to my recollection, and in an instant of time I go a thousand miles, and see what I saw, and hear what I heard, and think and feel as I thought and felt fifty or sixty years ago. My flesh and blood have changed over and over again. My youthful form, pliant and elastic, my body in mature years, capable of hard work and long endurance, have vanished. I am in the sere

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and yellow leaf. But the personal being, the conscious self, the mind, the memory, the conscience, the intelligence, the reason, remain. I have lived in fellowship with my kind, and in close association with others as dear to me as my own soul, yet always distinct and apart from them. Of nothing am I so sure as of my personal identity. It is the ground of all I know, or think, or believe.

"Having lived under this sense through so many years and so many changes, I expect to continue under it through whatever changes the eternal years may bring me. The longer I live, the larger my experience of life, the more the Christian religion seems in harmony and congenial with my nature and condition, and with all the hopes and all the fears that are rooted and grounded in my being. It is most reasonable for me to believe that whatever and wherever shall be my future, it will go on as my past under the same law of continuity and consecutiveness that has given unity and identity to my being hitherto. My mind, my memory, my conscience, my affections, my intelligence, my reason, must always be my own, my true and proper self."

According to Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., "the conviction of immortality is an achievement." We read further:

"It comes not as a result of philosophizing, nor is it a conclusion based upon testimony. . . . The ever clearer revelation of immortality stands in an ever higher realization of life. Christ is characterized by St. Paul as he who 'brought life and immortality to light.' There is profound significance in the logical order of the words. It is by first revealing life that he proceeds to the revelation of immortality. Immortality only becomes a clear and strong conviction as life rises into its true significance."

From the statement of Rev. Theodore T. Munger, D.D., we quote as follows:

"I find, as time goes on, that the reasons for belief in immortality once held, while they do not wholly give way, yield to personal experience of it. One reason of this change is that as immortality belongs to the order of existence—a natural and not a miraculous fact—it must be realized in one's own experience, like every other truth in human life—that is, it is revealed through life.

"While this is a growing feature in Christian consciousness, there are, in my own case, two unlike facts attending it that have not only strong weight of evidence, but great spiritual uplift and comfort. I can but name them.

"The first is drawn from the revelation of God in creation. The one purpose in creation from the first has been to produce man. Endless ages for production; a few years and he goes out of existence! The improbability of this is so great that it sweeps away all the difficulties that cluster about death. . . . . .

"The other fact is the consciousness of Christ. I do not refer to his authoritative word, nor to his resurrection, however it be interpreted, but to the spontaneous and natural way in which he assumed the continuance of life forever. It was never a question with him, and hence he said so little about it. He predicates immortality as naturally as a bird predicates flight when it feels its wings. It had its ground in his absolute consciousness of the fatherhood of God; if he is the Father, how can he suffer his children to go out of existence? This seems to me to be the rock on which our hope of immortality is based; it is divinely natural. Whatever value and weight of opinion lie in Christ, however interpreted, it carries with it this supreme assertion of eternal life. Because he rested in it with the easy assurance of a perfect man, I can make it my own because I believe in him."

Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., answers that his belief in personal immortality "is, of course, a glorious hope, a confidence, a strong expectation; it can be nothing more." "It is confidence; it can not be cognition." And further:

"My faith in the future is strengthened by the knowledge that it is not a solitary faith; that the most of my fellow men share it with me. It seems to be part of that natural religiousness which belongs to humanity. And John Fiske's contention abides with me, that nature—if you choose to say nature—could not have developed such an organ of faith as this unless there had been a reality corresponding to it; any more than she could have developed an eye where there was no light, or an ear where there were no waves of sound. I can not help feeling that all the larger interpretations of evolution make the future life probable. . . . . .

"Stronger than all else, however, is the assurance that comes to me through living in this world the immortal life. There is a kind of life, which Jesus shows me and of which the Spirit tells me, that ought to be immortal. 'The glory of going on' belongs to it. If it did not continue, something would be wrong with the universe. When I live, as best I can, this kind of life, making the Spirit who was in Jesus my companion and counselor, my hold upon the future seems constantly to strengthen. Then I can understand what Paul meant when he said: 'I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.'"

IAN MACLAREN ON POSITIVE RELIGION.

THE positive and full-blooded convictions of St. Paul, who "remains to all ages the classical type of religious certitude," afford a striking contrast, says Ian Maclaren (Rev. John Watson), to the attitude of the multitude of people nowadays who "neither know what they believe nor where they stand." This "timid uncertainty" Mr. Watson accounts for in part as the natural reaction from a "strident and imperious dogmatism." Our fathers, he admits, "argued truth out to its jots and tittles, and laid a burden on the minds of their children which they have not been able to bear." But the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and "if it was the failing of our fathers to be certain about everything, it is our disability to be certain about nothing." He continues (writing in a recent number of *The British Weekly*):

"The vice of unlicensed affirmation has given place to the habit of unlimited negation. Atheism, as the author of 'Natural Religion' used to say, is 'speculatively monstrous—a mere speculative crochet or a great moral disease'; but one often wonders as he talks to his acquaintances, or even looks at people in church, how many have a living and working creed which they could state and vindicate, which they have tested, and which they hold with all their mind and all their strength. What strikes one to-day is not what people believe, but what they do not believe, that their attitude is not positive, but negative. . . . . .

"It is very well to disbelieve things which have not been proved. but are there things which we do believe because they have been proved? Really for a modern to refuse to believe anything because his fathers believed it, or to be willing to believe anything if it be not in the Bible, is too simple-minded a creed. Yet is it not the case that any book which denies is supposed on that account to be honest and thoughtful, and any book which affirms to be by so much ignorant and obscurantist? Certainly the people who doubt everything which the church of Christ has held most firmly for nineteen centuries give themselves amusing airs of superiority, and the people who hold the heart of the Christian creed are liable to be regarded with intellectual pity. As a matter of fact, there is no more ability in denying than in affirming, nor any greater liberality in doubting than in believing, for if there be a bigotry of orthodoxy which is sometimes intolerant, there is also a bigotry of heterodoxy which is most insolent."

The writer emphasizes the need of positive religion by pointing out that the modern attitude of negation fails to be sufficient unto itself:

"It is very instructive, as also very pathetic, to notice how negation realizes its homelessness and tries to create some kind of religion, and how exceedingly modest are its substitutes before faith. Men whose lofty intellect was sadly obliged to lay aside the gospel have turned with ingenuous confidence to Mrs. Eddy and her lucrative invention, and women who have not been able to believe the apostles used to speak a few years ago with tears in their eyes, and a beautiful far-away look of Madame Blavatsky's illuminating message. It does come with a great shock of surprise that the author of 'Ecce Homo,' after having given us so engaging a likeness of Christ, should in 'Natural Religion' invite us to worship the moon and the stars, and that scientific men should turn from the saints and doctors of the Christian church to spiritualistic charlatans rapping on tables with their toes. Had Maskelyne and Cooke, instead of following the business of honest and ingenious conjurors, set up a religion, one is haunted with the

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idea that they would have swept the field of unbelief, and gathered in by the thousand that kind of person whose delicate culture and remorseless reason have not been able to accept Christianity. What does this strange procession of make-believe religions mean —Positivism, Theosophy, Spiritualism, Christian Science, and the others, which are just coming out, and no doubt will be in fashion next season? Is it not that faith alone satisfies, and that denial affords no rest?"

In conclusion, Mr. Watson states that Christianity "takes for granted that every man desires to believe, and in offering Christ for the satisfaction of his soul lays down three grounds of religious certitude." These he states to be, first, "authority, or let us say the Bible"; second, "testimony, or the voice of the church"; third, "the experience of the soul." On this last point he writes:

"After all, however, the final ground of certitude must be experience. There are only two provinces of absolutely sure knowledge; one is pure mathematics and the other is the experience of the soul. When trustworthy men write the life of Christ, and that life bears internal signs of truthfulness, the probability that Christ is the Savior of the world stands very high; when this gospel is confirmed by those who have proved it in their own lives, then the probability is raised another degree; and when one makes the experiment and finds that what the gospel and the saints have declared is true, then the highest probability passes into absolute certainty. The witness is now in the man himself, and he is as sure of Christ as he is of his own existence."

A SCIENTIST ON THE REINTERPRETATION OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S., D.Sc., principal of the University of Birmingham, contributes to the current issue of *The Hibbert Journal* (London) an article which will probably arouse much discussion in the religious press. The writer is known as a scientist of distinction. His opening sentence indicates the spirit in which he approaches the subject of Christian doctrine: "Now that religion is becoming so much more real, is being born again in the spirit of modern criticism and scientific knowledge, may it not be well to ask whether the formal statement of some of the doctrines which we have inherited from medieval and still earlier times can not be wisely and inoffensively modified?" He suggests that "the crudity of popular statements of doctrine is recognized by many modern theologians and experts, who have traveled far beyond the original intention and superficial interpretation of their creeds and formularies; and these may be ready and anxious for revision, altho their responsible utterances on fundamental subjects are duly restrained and cautious, lest they offend the ignorant whose minds are not yet ripe." The two points he selects for specific discussion are the doctrine of the Atonement and the orthodox conception as to the nature and origin of Christ.

Of the first he asks whether the expression of that doctrine traditionally and officially held by the churches to-day is satisfactory:

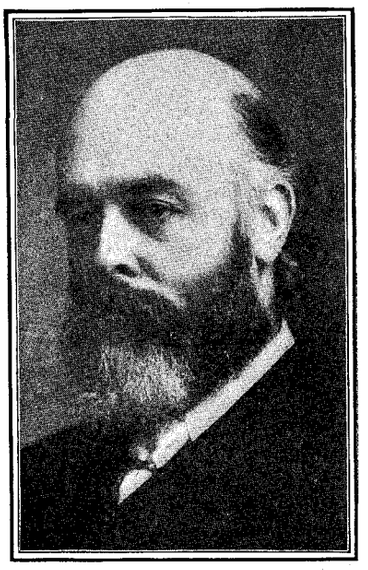
"In days when the vicariousness of sin could be accepted, and when an original fall of Adam could be held as imputed to the race, it was natural to admit the possibility of a vicarious punishment and to accept an imputed righteousness. In the days when God could be thought of as an angry Jehovah who sent pestilences until He was propitiated by the smell of a burnt-offering, it was possible to imagine that the just anger of an offended God could be met by the sacrifice of an innocent victim.

"The fall of man and the redemption by blood, therefore, in a measure go together, and may be said to constitute the backbone of evangelical Christianity, which in some of its crude and revivalistic forms always lays great stress upon blood and its potent redeeming efficacy.

"But all this is much older than Christianity, and it is clarifying to realize how these strange doctrines, preached even at this day, represent a survival of religious beliefs held five or six centuries before the Christian era. . . . . .

"I would not be in the least dogmatic in such a matter, but surely it is generally recognized that altho the sufferings and violent death of Christ were natural consequences of his birth so far in advance of his age, and altho the pity and horror of such a ghastly tragedy has a purifying and sacramental influence, yet we are now unable to detect in it anything of the nature of punishment, nor do we imagine for a moment that an angry God was appeased by it, and is consequently disposed to treat more lightly the sins of men here and now, or any otherwise than as they have always been treated by a constant, steadfast, persevering universe.

"Nor can we suppose that leaders of theologic thought are able to derive satisfaction from the more modern doctrine (perhaps, for all I know, a heresy) that it was not so much an infinite punishment as an infinite repentance that was efficacious; so that, adequate repentance having been achieved once for all long ago, sinners have nothing further to do but to believe and acquiesce in it.



SIR OLIVER LODGE,

The eminent English scientist, who thinks the time is ripe for a revision of Christian doctrine.

"As a matter of fact, the higher man of to-day is not worrying about his sins at all, still less about their punishment. His mission, if he is good for anything, is to be up and doing, and in so far as he acts wrongly or unwisely he expects to suffer. He may unconsciously plead for mitigation on the ground of good intentions, but never either consciously or unconsciously will any one but a cur ask for the punishment to fall on some one else, nor rejoice if told that it has already so fallen.

"As for 'original sin' or 'birth sin,' or other notion of that kind, by which is partly meant the sin of his parents, that sits absolutely lightly on him. As a matter of fact, it is non-existent, and no one but a monk could have invented it. Whatever it be, it is not a business for which we are responsible. We did not make the world; and an attempt to punish us for our animal origin and ancestry would be simply comic, if any one could be found who was willing to take it seriously.

"Here we are; we have risen, as to our bodies, from the beasts; as a race the struggle has been severe, and there have been both rises and falls. We have been helped now and again by bright and shining individual examples—true incarnations of diviner spirits than our own—notably by one supremely bright Spirit who blazed out nineteen hundred years ago, and was speedily murdered by the representatives of that class whose mission it appears to be to wage war against the prophets, and to do their worst to exterminate new ideas and kinds of goodness to which they are not accustomed. Fortunately for the race, they are only able to kill the body; the soul, the inspiration, the germ of a new and higher faith, seems forever beyond their grasp."

Turning his criticism upon the accepted doctrine as to Christ's parentage, Sir Oliver claims that orthodox people who enthusiastically recognize the supreme goodness of Christ take steps to deny that he was effectively man—"only half man say some, only quarter man say others; human only on one side they feel he must have been, else he could not have been so good, so wise, so patient." Can a divine spirit, he asks, not enter into a man born of two parents?

"Is divine inspiration to be limited to a being of exceptional parentage? If we grant that it is a physiological condition toward or at which the race should aim, if we suppose that some day we shall have one parent only, and that that is to be our apotheosis, there would be meaning in it. In that case Christ would indeed be the first-fruits, and would represent some unknown possibility

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in our physical nature. But do people think that? And if not, what is the virtue of semiparentage? If for a divine incarnation we admit human parentage at all, we may as well admit it altogether. If a taint is conveyed by inheritance from or dependence on human flesh—grossly built up by daily food of terrestrial materials and grossly cleared of refuse—that taint appertains not to fatherhood only, but to motherhood also; and the only way to avoid the imaginary stain is to postulate a being sprung like Pallas from the brain of Zeus—a pure embodiment of thought, a true psychological 'conception.' That Christ possessed a divine spirit in excess, to an extent unknown to us; that he was an embodiment of truly divine attributes, which as thus revealed we worship, may be willingly admitted; that he represents a standard or peak toward which humanity may try to aim, is a tenable and helpful creed; but that his body was abnormally produced, even if it be the fact, seems to give no assistance. I derive no sort of comfort or intellectual aid from an idea of that kind. . . . The superior virtue of a one-sided human origin, for any redeemer or exemplar of mankind, seems to me unworthy of a period of spiritual awakening, of a cleansing acceptance of the facts of nature, of a purification of the material universe by the recognized permeance of an immanent energizing God, of whom we, too, are fragmentary, struggling, helpful portions."

The writer supplements his negative criticism by "such provisional and tentative positive judgment" concerning "the underlying realities" as he has been able to form "from the scientific point of view." He affirms his belief in "Incarnation with Preexistence," "Revelation or Discovery," and "Continuity and persistent Influence." The utterance of science on these heads, he claims, while "not loud and not positive," at least is "not negative." "No science maintains that the whole of our personality is incarnate here and now: it is, in fact, beginning to surmise the contrary, and to suspect the existence of a larger transcendental individuality, with which men of genius are in touch more than ordinary men." To quote again, this time from the concluding paragraph of the article:

"We are now beginning to realize a further stage in the process of atonement; we are rising to the conviction that we are a part of nature, and so a part of God; that the whole creation—the One and the Many and All-One—is travailing together toward some great end; and that now, after ages of development, we have at length become conscious portions of the great scheme, and can cooperate in it with knowledge and with joy. We are no aliens in a stranger universe governed by an outside God; we are parts of a developing whole, all enfolded in an embracing and interpenetrating love, of which we too, each to other, sometimes experience the joy too deep for words. And this strengthening vision, this sense of union with divinity, this, and anything artificial or legal or commercial, is what science will some day tell us is the inner meaning of the redemption of man."

VAGARIES OF THE "EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT" IN RUSSIA.

IN no country do religious developments assume such an interesting and kaleidoscopic variety of forms as in the "Rascol," or the non-conformist circles in Russia. A recent writer to the headquarters of the so-called "Evangelical Movement" in that country reports his experiences in the columns of *Der Christliche Orient*, edited by the well-known Dr. Lipsius, whence we glean the following:

"It can not be denied that the gospel movement is making decided progress in certain sections of Russia, but practically nothing is being done to keep this agitation within proper Scriptural limits. It is an impetuous movement, but one that is getting beyond the control of the conservative classes, and that seemingly can not be curbed. There are many evangelical congregations and individuals, but only a few who see the whole truth and see it clearly. This is the source of endless aberrations, especially in the direction of anabaptistic notions, which again have caused many schisms in the ranks of these people, who differ with each other in such fundamentals as the Scriptures, water baptism, the Lord's Supper, regeneration, etc. In many circles the peculiar opinion prevails that a genuine conversion is always accompanied with tears. 'Have you already wept?' is equivalent to the question, 'Are you already converted?' Weeping is the *sine qua non* of conversion. A member who has not wept in public over his sins is not trusted by the congregation.

"The question whether Saturday or Sunday should be observed has caused a great deal of controversy among the evangelists, especially in southern Russia, and has driven not a few back into the Orthodox Church. The question whether those who have not yet received the baptism of faith are to be admitted to the Lord's Supper has become a chronic subject of dispute. Recently again the question as to the permissibility of military service for a true Christian has caused a great agitation, and many of the evangelical party have concluded that it is wrong to serve in the army, and for that reason refuse to do so. The Government has had a great deal of trouble with these men. The strictest among this sect go so far as to maintain that no child of God can ever assume any office under the Government, especially that of a judge. In regard to the preaching of the gospel, it is maintained that while the preacher is giving his discourse he is under the direct influence of the Holy Ghost, and his words are accordingly to be believed as tho they were the oracles of God. The Presbytery, on the other hand, is the instrument of the Holy Ghost, and, therefore, its commands must be implicitly obeyed. For that reason the Presbytery can regulate everything in the life of the believer, even the color of his clothing. Absolute individualism prevails in the interpretation and application of the Scriptures in the meetings of these people, and there is an especial prejudice against books and other aids to the understanding of the Scriptures. They refuse to study any commentary or church history, and simply declare 'that all books are of the devil.' This antipathy to all scientific or learned research, especially theological or exegetical, is very pronounced. Accordingly much of what is called preaching among the evangelicals is veritable rubbish; yet they seemingly hear such discourses gladly. Their enthusiasm is unbounded, and only recently, under the direction of one of their most noted leaders, M. Theodosienco, they destroyed the Catholic Church in Pawlowa, in the Charcow government. Another fanatic, Maljoivamy, lately came to the conclusion that he was 'the first-born son of God,' and was compelled by the Holy Ghost to declare a new revelation. This revelation was accompanied with the appearance of angels and the working of miracles. His claim to be the 'first-begotten son of God' gained adherents. Finally it became necessary to put him into an insane asylum, but even the inmates here recognized him as a martyr."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Inter Ocean, Chicago, commenting on the fact that a committee engaged in the revision of the Methodist hymnal could find no worthy hymns written during the last twenty-five years, finds in this another indication of a modern lack of faith. "A generation that hesitates to pledge itself to a creed lacks the faith that is expressed in hymns of praise that bite into the mind and become really popular." A very different explanation has been offered, to the effect that the dearth of good modern hymns is due to a prevailing condition of "spiritual prosperity and peace, in which the inspiration of conflict and development is lacking."

AT the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held in Washington a few days ago, the secretary announced that eighty-nine new publications had been added to the society's list during the year. The grand total of publications issued since the organization, including volumes, tracts, and periodicals, was 749,315,572, in 158 languages and dialects. The number of family visits made by colporteurs during the year was 187,673, and 61,580 volumes have been left in the homes. The total number of family visits made since the organization of colportage is 15,386,699 and the total number of volumes left in families 16,495,936.

IT was reported that at a recent meeting in Washington the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in America decided that it would be practically impossible to enforce the recommendations of Pope Pius X., in regard to the restoration of the Gregorian chant and the banishment of women from the choirs of the churches. Upon this report being brought to his notice, Cardinal Gibbons gave to a representative of the New York *Herald* the following abstract from resolutions adopted in Washington, explaining the position of the archbishops: "The letter of the Pope was carefully considered; attention was called to the prudent toleration of the Holy Father, who, while giving special approvement and encouragement to the use of the Gregorian chant wherever practicable, is far from insisting on it exclusively, but dwells at length on the excellence of the sacred composition of the school of Palestrina and praises likewise such works of modern music as have in like manner aimed at expressing the divine worship in a religious and worthy manner. It was also noted that, while encouraging the formation of male choirs he (the Pope) does not condemn congregational singing of divine services in which the voices of women are included. It was urged that measures should everywhere be taken to comply as far as possible with the commands of the Holy Father."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW THE WAR STANDS.

WITH the opening of the fourth month of the war the question of supremacy at sea is found to be definitely, if not finally, decided in Japan's favor. She is now seeking out her enemy on land with the intention of finding and destroying him. Thus far the military experts in Paris, Berlin, and London agree. The point of immediate interest, they tell us further, is to find out what the Russians purpose doing. Here is where difference of opinion develops. The expert of the *Gaulois* (Paris) tells us that General Kuropatkin must now be expecting a battle, because he is on what military men style the "offensive-defensive"—that is, he has assumed the defensive in order that the oncoming Japanese may dissipate their strength. When the right time has come, the Russian commander-in-chief will spring to the offensive, with soldiers eager and refreshed. The first real battle, consequently, will be a Russian victory.

The fault found with this reasoning by the military expert of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is that the strategical conditions between New-Chwang and Harbin are not shaping themselves toward so one-sided a battle as Paris looks for. The Russian line is extended at great length. It can not be much reduced, because regiments are constantly arriving by rail from European Russia. The Japanese, who have well learned the German lesson that "bloodless wars are meaningless wars," are making with all their might for the Russian center. Where that center may be our expert confesses he does not know, but he is sure the Japanese do know. If General Kuropatkin strengthens his center, the Japanese must detect the fact and attack a flank. In other words, Japanese tactics will be superior to Russian tactics always and everywhere. But we must not hastily infer from this that the Japanese will win on land. Their tactics and their strategy are alike pedantic. They may be expected to march against Kuropatkin in accordance with the fundamental propositions of Jomini, Clausewitz, and other writers on the art of war. The Russians will oppose to all this an elephantine strategy and tactics for which the teachers of the Japanese have never prepared them. What the outcome may be defies prediction.

This analysis of the conditions under which the campaign is to be fought out during the coming summer is concurred in by Germany's military experts, so far as their opinions can be gleaned from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, the Berlin *Militär Wochenblatt*, and others. It accords perfectly with the views set forth a few weeks ago in such Russian organs as the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg). German organs agree with Russian organs that the English attach too much importance to geographical detail in estimating the situation as it now exists. London thinks the Japanese have only to advance through a series of key points to a decisive point. But the issue does not depend upon holding any one port or town. From a Russian point of view there is no decisive point. When the war began, notes the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the English told us the Japanese must capture Port Arthur at all hazards. Now, it seems, Port Arthur can wait.

However, there is a continental European expert here and there who concedes something to Japanese prowess. Not only that, but a writer in the *Grenzboten* has been arguing from Russian history that Russians have never dared to face an enemy openly in the field throughout any of their land wars. They may seem to have done so, but in reality they always depended upon an ally. On the other hand, that prince of optimists, the naval expert of the Paris *Figaro*, wonders at current funereal reflections on Russian sea-power. He tells the French to expect something startling from their allies in the way of achievements on blue water. Reinforcements for the fleet are coming from Europe, and the Vladivostok squadron is spreading terror far and wide over the Sea of Japan. Very different is the summing up of the naval expert of the London *Times:*

"So long as the Russian Pacific squadron remained in being, and the threat of a reinforcement from the Baltic was held suspended over the head of Japan, the military activities of the nation were confined within certain grooves. Altho the menace of the Baltic squadron has never been rated very highly in Japan, and even the Russian admiral appointed to command it has allowed himself to express doubts as to efficacy of the intervention of this squadron in the Far East, there was always the chance that by superhuman efforts a squadron of ships might make its way to Japanese waters and combine its action with that of the ships at Port Arthur and Vladivostok. The chances were against success, but the risk remained. So long as the Japanese squadron was forced to remain united and to keep the sea in anticipation of an always possible sortie of the Port Arthur squadron, a great strain was thrown on the Japanese navy, and had it been necessary to prolong the tension for several months it might have been not altogether impossible for the arrival of a reinforcement from the Baltic to change the balance of the war. In these circumstances the Japanese army was almost compelled to carry to a conclusion the operations against Port Arthur and to seek for a decision at once rapid and effectual. The investment of the fortress on the land side, and a subsequent assault when the Baltic ships were on their way to the East, were clearly indicated as a military necessity. Had it cost twenty thousand men Port Arthur must have been taken. . . . . .

"However much the Russians may have recently lost sight of the first great objective of Japanese strategy, it is quite certain that all eyes in Japan have been fixed upon the Port Arthur squadron, since it must have been perfectly apparent to all and sundry in Japan that the annihilation of this squadron was a necessary preliminary to securing unfettered liberty of movement upon the mainland. Freed from this nightmare, the Japanese can now turn their attention to the second objective, the defeat of the Russian army of operations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT THREE WEEKS OF THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

SUBSTANTIAL agreement among the military experts who are fighting the Russo-Japanese war in the newspapers of Europe is so unusual that it may mean the arrival of a new phase in the campaign. At any rate, the anonymous strategists who hold forth in the London *Standard*, the Paris *Figaro*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* have suddenly abandoned their favorite pursuit of exposing the absurdity of one another's hypotheses, and are in surprising accord not only regarding what is happening just now, but regarding what may be expected to happen between the present time and the first of next month.

If we bring before the mind's eye the outline of a huge, irregular triangle, of which the apex is Harbin, the lower left-hand corner is Port Arthur, and the lower right-hand corner is Vladivostok, we shall have, declares the military correspondent of the London *Standard*, a definite idea of the immediate theater of operations on land—that is, of the territory which the Japanese army has invaded, and which it is now the task of General Kuropatkin to defend. The base of this triangle is formed partly by the Yalu River, which the Japanese have crossed. The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* expert thinks the Japanese have crossed 100,000 strong at least. "It would be difficult for a layman," he writes, "to appreciate how eloquently this attests the merit of Japanese strategy and tactics." "No better evidence of Japan's splendid capacity for war could be desired than the fact that the Cossacks never once succeeded in bringing about a definite check to the foe during the whole progress of the painful march forward."

The Japanese host is advancing in the direction of Mukden, with the Russian forces in retreat before them. The *Figaro's* expert reminds us that until Mukden is reached the country within

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the triangular area is practically all mountainous, and hence cavalry—Russia's main reliance here—can not operate to advantage. There will be bloody encounters all the way to Mukden, especially at such places as Feng-huang-cheng. But they will not be decisive, and probably not important. The *Figaro* writer says:

"The war now developing in the Far East is of a quite special nature. It can in no way be compared with such wars as might take place in Western Europe. It is certain that neither France nor any of the great neighboring Powers could abandon several provinces to the enemy at the beginning of operations and without striking a blow. A concentration far from the frontier that would enable an enemy to invade a considerable portion of the national territory would result in great demoralization. In the absence of imperative necessity, resulting from very special political circumstances, it would have to be avoided at any cost.

"The Russians in Manchuria find themselves in very different circumstances. Like Napoleon in 1809, they need not concern themselves about public opinion, nor about the material calamities due to invasion. It is, therefore, possible for them to adopt maneuvers like those of Napoleon in the opening of his campaign against Austria, when he willingly gave up a great area of the territory of his ally, the King of Bavaria.

"From the outset the Russians have demonstrated that they were resolved to give up territory as long as they were not absolutely certain of success. We have already said how wise we deem this determination. Daily the wisdom of it is confirmed, and it need be only a matter for congratulation. What matters the temporary occupation of territory that the enemy will have to surrender upon the conclusion of peace? The only essential point in war is the destruction of the effective force of the foe. To bring about this nothing should be neglected, and the plan adapted by the Russians seems in the present situation the only one calculated to effect the end in view."

The *Kreuz Zeitung's* expert tells us not to overlook, in contemplating the Japanese army advancing from the Yalu, the Russian army which is waiting at Mukden. "The Russians are abandoning the country and retreating upon Mukden. Yet to all appearances the mountain passes on the way to that city will be fought for fiercely. But a decisive battle will probably occur only before Mukden." This will carry us into June, say our various experts, who warn us not to be misled by sensational despatches from the front meanwhile.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN WARNINGS OF AN ANGLO-SAXON PERIL.

BRITISH policy continues an object of suspicion to certain influential St. Petersburg organs, notwithstanding intimations in British dailies that the recent Anglo-French accord might well be supplemented with an Anglo-Russian accord. This Russian suspicion of Great Britain is pronounced "well founded" by the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, a daily supposed to be in touch with Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian capital. The latest anti-British and anti-American utterance from a Muscovite source proceeds, however, from the *Viedomosti* (Moscow), widely read as the organ of an influential grand ducal party. This paper warns all Europe against "the Anglo-Saxon peril" thus:

"It is apparent that after the extinction of minor states, Great Britain and the United States will hasten to annex the colonies of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. These colonies are in the way of the expansion of British and American commerce. First of all the annexation or division of China, Mongolia, and Farther India will be undertaken, altho the process will lead to conflict between the Powers of Europe. Great Britain and the United States are very eager for such a conflict, for they realize that it would weaken that European coalition which is so fearful a portent for themselves. This is why Great Britain and the United States, under the cover of Japan, are laboring so assiduously for the latter in the war with Russia. In harmony with Japan their object is to deal a first blow to the economic and political power of the nation which constitutes the bulwark of Europe on the shore of the Pacific.

"In recognition of this fearful general European upheaval now being prepared by the 'enlightened' pirates and their transatlantic brethren, the European Powers must—at least for the time being—lay aside all their peculiar differences and all their inner conflicts. The myth that Russia is a menace to the peace of Europe must ultimately give way to the truth that the real source of peril is not so much an invasion of the barbarian savages from the East as the economic and political subjection of the European Powers by the advancing 'civilized countries' of the Anglo-Saxons. Europe has but to make a logical analysis of present political events to convince herself of the sort of game now being played by British and Americans in the Far East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN IRISH CRUSADE AGAINST THE JEWS.

AN organized and spreading crusade against the Jews and all things Jewish has been agitating Ireland for some weeks. The active leader of the movement is a Roman Catholic priest named Creagh, who has made Limerick the headquarters of an ambitious revival of antisemitic ideas. In one of his numerous sermons on the subject of the Jews, the priest declared:

"Are the Jews a help to religion? I do not hesitate to say that there are no greater enemies of the Catholic Church than the Jews. If you want an example, look to France. What is going on at present in that land? The little children are being deprived of their education. No nun, monk, or priest can teach in a school. The little ones are forced to go where God's name is never mentioned—to go to godless schools. The Jews are in league with the Freemasons in France, and have succeeded in turning out of that country all the nuns and religious orders. The Redemptorist Fathers to the number of two hundred had been turned out of France, and that is what the Jews would do in our own country if they are allowed to get into power."

These and similar utterances were reproduced in the Limerick *Echo* or circulated in printed form by those who are aiding the priest in his agitation. The consequences to the Jews, according to statements in the London *Times*, have been most serious. In Limerick a rigid boycott of all Jews has been put into effect, and the director of the Irish Mission to the Jews, I. Julian Grande, of Dublin, declares that "no Jew or Jewess can walk along the streets of Limerick without being assaulted or insulted." The London *Times* comments:

"In Limerick, indeed, and generally throughout Ireland, the Jews are still few in numbers, and, for the most part, in a humble and inconspicuous condition. Not many years ago they were practically non-existent in any part of the sister island, with the exception of Dublin and Belfast. The census of 1871, which for the first time marked a very slight advance in the number of Jews in Ireland, showed that there were then only six in Cork, two in Limerick (where there are now thirty-five families), and one in Waterford. But more recently the increase, tho still relatively insignificant, has been sufficiently marked to arouse the suspicion and the jealousy both of the artisans and small traders in the towns and of the peasantry in the country districts. They have drawn upon themselves the unfavorable notice of the Roman Catholic clergy and the denunciations of some firebrands of the pulpit. The growth of a Jewish quarter in Dublin, and on a smaller scale in Cork and other towns, has been watched with feelings of rancor which have at length found vent at Limerick in a series of discreditable outrages. There seems to be no question that something like a state of terrorism is being organized, which may assume very serious proportions. . . . . .

"They [the Jews] are not, we understand, to any large extent engaged in money-lending, and have not come into conflict with the agricultural population, as is so often the case in continental countries, over mortgage debts. They are generally engaged in the smaller branches of retail trading, such as milk-selling, and as hucksters and hawkers in the rural districts. But they have fallen under the boycotting ban, since some of the clerical firebrands have begun to denounce them from the pulpit and to carry out the

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persecution by those acts of personal and violent authority to which the Irish priest, dealing with an ignorant and timorous body of peasants, is unfortunately too prone. The result is, our correspondent declares, that the majority of the Limerick Jews are ruined and on the verge of starvation. The populace are told by their clerical guides that they must not deal with the Jews, and they extend the doctrine to include the prohibition of payment for goods they have already received and consumed. A self-supporting and, in a small way, an independent and prosperous little community, which has never before required relief, is thus thrown upon the assistance of a few of the Protestants of the city, themselves regarded with an evil eye by the organizers of the clerical boycott."

In reply to assertions of this kind, Father Creagh and his supporters accuse the Jews in Ireland of practising usury and of constituting a menace to the welfare of Ireland in the future. These views have been officially indorsed by the Confraternity of the Holy Family, a Roman Catholic organization, which unanimously passed the following resolution, as reported in the Limerick *Echo*:

"That we tender to Father Creagh our best thanks for his recent lectures on the ways and means of Jewish trading, and that this meeting, representing six thousand members of the Confraternity, express their fullest confidence in his views."

RISING OF THE MANCHURIAN CHUNCHUSES.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S immediate embarrassment at the front is ascribed by European war correspondents not to the Japanese, nor even to the faulty railway administration, but to those bold brigands known as Chunchuses or Khunguses Armed bands of these desperate characters are roaming the country far and wide, cutting off detachments of Russian soldiery and continuing those attacks upon the railway which the Paris *Journal des Débats* persistently ascribes to Japanese instigation. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) thinks General Kuropatkin may have to defer his more important operations until he has settled with these brigands. They would appear to hold the military balance of power just now within the area of hostilities on the mainland, according to a study on the spot by M. Francis Mury, who writes in the Paris *Correspondant*:

"In spite of the active vigilance of the Russian troops, the Chunchuses are showing themselves more enterprising than they have previously been since the beginning of the war. One is tempted to suspect that they receive encouragement in the shape of arms or subsidies from the Japanese, whose emissaries fully realize the advantages to be derived from these brigands.

"Russian journals affirmed lately that 7,000 or 8,000 Chunchuses, under the command of a well-known leader, were advancing through Manchuria, robbing and burning everything in their path. This news seemed exaggerated to those who know the habits of these brigands. Their bands are ordinarily composed of 200 or 300 men. They never exceed 1,000 men, and even this strength is not attained unless there be some expedition against a city of considerable size.

"If the report be true, it must mean that Chinese from the southern part of the Celestial Empire, where a terrible famine is raging, have repaired to Manchuria in the hope of pillaging that region under cover of the war. These newcomers would swell the bands of Chunchuses.

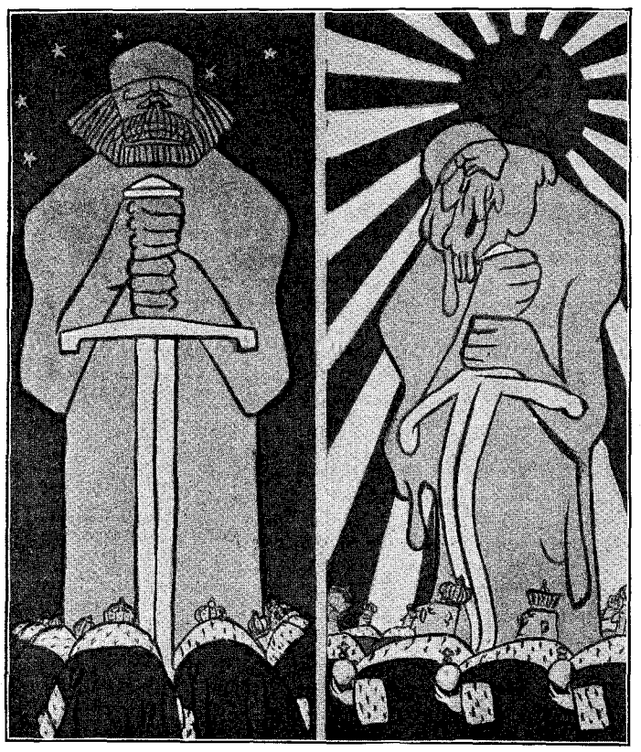
"It is also possible that the numbers of the brigands have been increased by the arrival of Chinese regulars, whose departure from home would be kept secret by the court of Peking. It would certainly not be unsatisfactory to the Chinese Government to occasion embarrassment to the Russian troops, if that could be accomplished without incurring responsibility.

"In such a case the brigands would be charged with all the misdeeds of the soldiers of the Celestial Empire.

"Every time, moreover, that Chinese troops have laid an ambush for Russian troops and the St. Petersburg Government has addressed complaints to the Son of Heaven, the Chinese Foreign Office has invariably replied: 'They are not our soldiers. They are Chunchuses.'

"At the present moment Russian outposts are ceaselessly harassed by bands of brigands all well armed and of extreme boldness. It is no uncommon thing to find Russian sentinels dead in the morning from dagger wounds.

"Their perfect acquaintance with the country makes the Chunchuses very dangerous. They steal silently by night through the midst of troops told off to pursue them, and the pursuers are never



THE MIGHT OF RUSSIA.
A fierce snow-man prior to the war. He begins to melt three months later.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE CONDITION OF KOREA'S ROADS.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

WAR CARICATURE

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aware of the fact until the day after the flight. One of the great preoccupations of the Russian authorities is the guarding of the railway line. They are in constant dread of seeing some important station destroyed by the brigands at the instigation of the Japanese.

"The necessity under which the Russians now find themselves of never losing sight of the movements of the Chunchuses causes them to regret bitterly that they did not rid the country of these bandits before the commencement of the war. But they were then too much occupied to destroy these bands whose presence assured to Manchuria a reputation for insecurity of which Muscovite policy took advantage. Thanks to the Chunchuses, the troops of the Czar had every pretext for reoccupying the cities which had been evacuated in conformity with the treaty of April 8, 1902, ratified by the Peking Government. In accordance with this treaty, Russia gave China the right of exercising administrative power and sovereignty throughout Manchuria—on condition that the Government of the Celestial Empire maintained order and assured the security of the country.

"At the least sign of trouble the Russians resumed possession of the cities and did not again leave them. It is thus that they came to reoccupy Bodune. A band of seven or eight hundred Chunchuses besieged that city, which contained a garrison of only two or three hundred Chinese regulars. The Chunchuses succeeded in capturing the place. They pillaged the stores, set numbers of houses on fire, and imprisoned the governor himself.

"Upon receipt of this news, a Russian general, who happened to be near by, sent several hundred men with two cannon. They attacked the city, captured eighty brigands and hanged them after a summary trial. As the Chinese governor was evidently unable to withstand a new onslaught of the Chunchuses, a Russian garrison was installed in Bodune. It was still there at the outbreak of war.

"Of course this war was the signal for a general Russian reoccupation of Manchuria. The Russian forces, which had retired up the line of the railway, have returned to all the important cities. Now, strongly entrenched in all strategic points, masters of the Manchurian line, in possession of the immense stretches of telegraph wires which cover the whole country and permit the Russian commanders to learn in a few minutes all that happens in regions far distant from Manchuria, they can await in perfect security the coming of the Japanese army."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ASIATIC THEORY OF JAPAN'S REAL POLICY.

SUSPICIOUS continental Europe would seem to have far truer insight into the aims of Japanese world-politics than England can attain, if a native Indian organ, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), accurately sounds the depths of this obscure theme. This native Indian organ, which is the champion of Hindu opposition to British rule in the empire of the Moguls, confirms all recent allegations in the *Figaro* (Paris) and other French papers that Japan is playing a gigantic trick upon the civilized world. In the words of the *Amrita*:

"In Asia there are but two states which enjoy any sort of independence—Afghanistan and Japan. All the others have a vegetating existence, for the simple reason that they have placed themselves under the subjection of the Europeans, or are tolerated by Europeans, as yet unable to agree regarding their partition.

"Protest against this subjection of Asia is described as the yellow peril. For a long time this expression simply denoted an economic danger. The United States and Great Britain feared the competition of the patient and industrious yellow toiler with the degenerate whites. Only recently have the Europeans begun to perceive that the yellow peril may have a political character. The brave and patriotic Boxers showed how successfully the Asiatic could fight the European.

"But China was not in a position to carry out her purposes. The Europeans quickly came to an understanding. They fell upon the middle kingdom with the might of militarism, overcame the Boxers, outraged China and forced her to conclude a disadvantageous treaty.

"Many Hindus were indignant that Japan, during the Boxer uprising, fought on the side of the European white faces. But now they no longer doubt that Japan's sympathies in the year 1900 were wholly on the side of China. Japan fought against her secret desire, doing it only because she did not wish to bring down the coalition upon herself.

"That was wise policy.

"Japan has now seized a favorable opportunity, Russia and Great Britain being at odds, to attack the former. Many Hindus at present censure the Japanese. 'Are the Japanese not overhasty?' the Hindus ask. 'Have they not rushed inconsiderately into the contest with this colossus? Would it not have been better for the Japanese to save their strength for some later and decisive struggle?' But in another half-year these Hindus will admit that Japan showed sound judgment. They will see how infinite was the weakness of Russia, how exaggerated was the idea of her might.

"In Asia there are but two independent Powers, and many subject peoples, suffering for want of national emancipation. Japan has been the first to demand rights of nationality and to assert them in a way which Europeans can not withstand. The future must decide the issue thus raised. In any event, Japan is India's younger sister, and for that reason every Hindu will wish well to her arms."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTICLERICAL PROTESTS AGAINST CLERICAL SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

CLERICALS and anticlericals in France are seemingly drifting farther and farther apart on the subject of the war between the ally of Great Britain and the ally of the Third Republic. Clerical organs like the Paris *Gaulois* and *Correspondant* are deploring the misfortunes of Russia on the sea, and they urge all Frenchmen to contribute to the funds started in the capital for the relief of the Czar's wounded. But anticlerical organs, like the Paris *Petite République* and *Lanterne*, will have nothing to do with these funds, for the reason, as alleged, that they are wholly under clerical auspices. The anticlerical organs point out that the Marquise de Montebello, who has undertaken a widely exploited Russian relief work, is the wife of a former French ambassador in St. Petersburg, who was recalled on account of his alleged aggressive clericalism. These papers also assert that the clerical parties in France are converting the war into a clerical weapon. Expressing its entire agreement with this view, the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) says:

"Russia's sailors are doing well. They are doing so well that their battle-ships are leaping into the air and sinking under the waves, blown to pieces by their own ammunition or dynamited by their own torpedoes.

"Down among the clericals everything goes to the Russian dead and the Russian wounded only. M. Arthur Meyer [editor of the clerical *Gaulois*] and the Marquise de Montebello must be quite satisfied.

"Their plan of campaign is perfected.

"It only remains for them to bind up Russian wounds. . . . . .

"Of course, there is something infinitely pitiable, in every sense of the word, in this catastrophe by which an admiral-in-chief torpedoes himself, causing the drowning of six hundred proletarians who had been ordered to exterminate their yellow brothers for the greater glory and advantage of the Czar of Peace.

"We, who protested from the beginning, in the name of human brotherhood, against the shameful Russomaniac and Japanophobe subscription, have a right to address our supreme salutation to the poor Russian devils blown up or drowned in Port Arthur harbor without knowing how or why.

"But, above all, it is our duty to point out the detestable hypocrisy of the clerical press of France, which multiplies its insinuations against our ministers and reserves all its indulgence for the ministers of autocracy.

"The truth is that we, simple free-thinking and socialist republicans, feeling little sympathy with the Russian alliance, are beginning to find that in matters military and naval Russia is getting out of her depth."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE PRIMITIVE TENNESSEEAN.

THE FRONTIERSMAN. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Cloth, 364 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SIX short tales make up this volume, the scene of which is in the author's favorite ground, the Tennessee region. All deal, as the name implies, with the struggles of the pioneer settlers, and especially with their encounters with Indians. The stories are highly dramatic, sometimes humorous; tho the humor is always of the lambent, unexpected sort, and incidentally gives varied play to human character and human idiosyncrasy.

The initial story, "The Linguister," has for heroine Peninnah Penelope Anne Mivane, as charmingly feminine a creation as if she exercised her blandishments in a modern drawing-room and not in a block-house in the remote wilderness, with her chief occupation the molding of bullets for the flint-lock rifle of her lover, Ralph Emsden. These bullets she later helped him to fire from the block-house window on the Cherokees without.

How Peninnah outwitted her grandiloquent old grandfather and saved the situation makes up the interest of the story. Indeed, much of the author's effectiveness as a story-teller is obtained through her ability to portray that desperation of courage which comes to a woman through her very femininity.

Other stories are "The Victor at Chungke"—chungke being a favorite game with the Southern Indians, and the stone bearing that name having a certain resemblance to the discus of the ancient Greeks.

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

"The Captive of Ada-Wehi" turns upon magic and sorcery from the Indian point of view. So also, tho in another vein, does "The Bewitched Ball-sticks." In "The Turbulent Grandfather" is depicted a diplomatic passage between two branches of the Indian nation.

In style and diction all these stories are notable. The manner of narration holds the reader's respect no less than his interest. The word fits the thought, and both word and thought carry weight. We feel that the author has studied her subject; that her reading of the period of struggle between the white man and the red has been deep and thorough. Every scene depicted is filled with an atmosphere which, however new or strange, produces conviction. It has the flavor of the life portrayed—new, rude, vigorous, and racy with the rich quality of virgin American soil. It is the sort of reading for leisure moments when the mind craves something other than mere amusement.

MYSTICAL TALES FROM JAPAN.

KWAIDAN: STORIES AND STUDIES OF STRANGE THINGS. By Lafcadio Hearn. With two drawings by Keichu Takénouche. Cloth, 240 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN these strangely beautiful stories, Mr. Hearn has afforded Western readers another opportunity for a peep into the esthetic mysticism of Japanese folklore. The pretty little volume comprises a score of weird tales, as weird, truly, as the tales of Poe; but never offensive in their weirdness. With sympathetic appreciation of Oriental love of decoration, the author has preserved in his interpretation the beautifying touches with which the Japanese poets have incorporated these strange legends into the body of their literature. Mr. Hearn's work is distinctly that of interpreter; he stands between Eastern and Occidental peoples, in full sympathy and in close touch with each, and transmits, as with the clasp of a hand, the subtle intuitions of the one to the denser perceptions of the other. The "Kwaidan," he tells us, have been collected from many sources, most of them from books of the folk wisdom of old Japan. And he reads these tales to his Western audience unchanged but for their interpretation. His art is of the highest form; in that it is the simplest, plainest, yet most graceful narration, unadorned by rhetorical ornament.

They are pretty tales and they take a hold on the sympathies that is surprisingly lasting. Here, for instance, is the story of Aoyagi, a beautiful peasant girl living with her parents in a lonely hut on the top of a mountain. She was wooed and won by Tomotada, a valiant young samurai in the service of the prince of Noto. But her parents refused to consent to the marriage of their humble daughter to one so much above her in position, and so presented Aoyagi to the noble young samurai "for an humble handmaid." Before the deeply smitten Tomotada could obtain his prince's permission to marry the beautiful girl, she was taken from him by the powerful lord Hosokawa; whereupon the samurai, preferring death to a life without Aoyagi, addressed to her a wonderful love poem written in Chinese, and awaited in desperation the outcome of his intrepidity. But the lord Hosokawa, receiving the poem, was touched at the deep emotion of the two lovers, and with great generosity ordered them married in princely style. Then the story relates that Tomotada and Aoyagi dwelt together happily for five years, until one day Aoyagi was filled with a great pain and begged her husband quickly to repeat the *Nembutsu*-prayer, as she was dying. And when Tomotada tried to allay her fears she made him this answer:

LAFCADIO HEARN.

"'No, no!' she responded—'I am dying!—I do not imagine it; I know! . . . And it were needless now, my dear husband, to hide the truth from you any longer; I am not a human being. The soul of a tree is my soul; the heart of a tree is my heart; the sap of the willow is my life. And some one, at this cruel moment, is cutting down my tree; that is why I must die! . . . Even to weep were now beyond my strength! quickly, quickly repeat the *Nembutsu* for me. . . . quickly! . . . Ah!' . . . . . .

"With another cry of pain she turned aside her beautiful head, and tried to hide her face behind her sleeve. But almost in the same moment her form appeared to collapse in the strangest way, and to sink down, down, down—level with the floor. Tomotada had sprung to support her but there was nothing to support! There lay on the matting only the empty robes of the fair creature and the ornaments that she had worn in her hair: the body had ceased to exist. . . . . ."

Tomotada shaved his head and became a Buddhist priest, and in his travels one day he reached the spot where first he had met Aoyagi. There was nothing to mark the place except the stumps of three willows, two old trees and one young tree, that had been cut down long before. Besides these stumps he erected a memorial tomb, inscribed with holy texts, and there he performed many Buddhist services on behalf of the spirits of Aoyagi and of her parents.

THE LIFE OF DEAN FARRAR.

THE LIFE OF FREDERIC WILLIAM FARRAR. By His Son, Reginald A. Farrar. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $2 net. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

IT is a somewhat ungracious task to criticize a son's biography of his father. An offering of love ought to be its own justification. If these memories of a loved and honored father had been intended for the immediate circle of family and friends, no stranger would dare intrude. That is holy ground. Does not the question, however, insist on asking itself, whether a near relative should ever write a biography? We know at the outset that the author can not become sufficiently detached from his subject to see it in due perspective. Love sees large *many things which the outside world does not see at all or sees with entire* indifference. On the other hand, love is blind. It does not see what the world sees. This inevitable chasm between such an author and his readers is not often bridged. The interest in the subject of the biography is sometimes so commanding that we are eager for any word, no matter who brings it; but such instances are rare. Unless a man has fought out some unique battle in his personal experience or has been a recognized force in some great world-movement, we care comparatively little for details of his daily life. In case of the simply good and useful and lovable man, is it not well to leave all such details to that inner circle where they rightfully belong? What is left of his life's results after they have summered and wintered with the cosmic elements we gladly place to the credit of his name.

REGINALD A. FARRAR.

Dean Farrar was a pure, sound, right man. He doubtless had fine abilities which he put to the best possible use. His talent for hard, dogged, and various work was almost as good as genius. He reminds one of his own English landscapes, which he loved so well—rich, cultivated fields, peaceful streams, happy homes, variety enough to suggest pastoral poetry, and, in the distance, hills which are even a hint of mountains. He had a message to the average mind which he delivered with ample abundance, as the good English fields yield their harvests.

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This seems to have been the verdict of his contemporaries—a verdict reaffirmed to-day by his reading clientèle. An undertone of resentment toward this verdict runs through the book. The son could hardly help the conviction that his father deserved greater recognition than he received. His jealousy for his father's reputation is most honorable to his filial loyalty, even if it is plainly due to the blindness of love. He ought to be grateful that he is the son of a man whom the common people heard gladly. To be able to give bread to the hungry and water to the thirsty is quite as enviable a gift as "to have a lovely voice and play well on an instrument." This effort on the part of the son to enhance the reputation of his father leads the author into somewhat wearisome details of achievements which are every way worthy, but not worthy of being written in a book. To repair a neglected church or cathedral and restore its service to dignity and beauty is a matter of interest to the parish immediately concerned. To the big world-life it is as a tale that is told. It is an unrecorded commonplace in the lives of multitudes of faithful ministers. We could also spare a mass of effusive letters such as every earnest writer and preacher receives. At least we would have commended the scissors for the postscript of a boy's letter which contained the important information that his keys and prayer-book might be found in a certain drawer.

The nearest approach to heroics in the book is the story of Dean Farrar's bold declaration of "Eternal Hope." It required a good bit of English grit to stand in a foremost pulpit and speak one's mind in such true man-fashion. But it was too late in the history of Christian thought to even suggest the martyr spirit. He was in too large and too respectable a company to suffer anything more than comparatively harmless stings and annoyances. It is nevertheless a right soldierly figure there commanding the vast audiences in the famous Abbey. The dim arches were stirred to unwonted echoes. Their line has gone out into all the world. After his other books have joined "the innumerable caravan for the pale realm of shade," Farrar's "Eternal Hope" will still hold his name up out of "the envious dust."

If you wish to read quietly, as one floats on a placid stream, enjoying converse with a pure, healthful, virile spirit, here is your book.

THE PORTRAIT OF A FINE MAN.

How Tyson Came Home. By William H. Rideing. Cloth, 303 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

MR. RIDEING has taken a canvas of good dimensions and painted thereon a careful composition, which, with its harmonious unity, embodies a variety of "studies." It is an absorbingly interesting tale, the telling of which is clean-cut and vigorous, with a suspicion of "nicety" to which a little self-consciousness is perhaps father. "How Tyson Came Home," were it just a trifle less sophisticated, just a shade more spontaneous, should command vigorous and unqualified praise as a first-class novel. As it is, it ranks close to that.

Regarding the character of Tyson himself, there is no dubiety. He is a strong block of humanity, tempered with virile tenderness, that the best kind of woman should fall in love with, and any decent man must needs stretch forth a hand to. Tyson came to America, a poor, wandering Lancashire boy, with a keen eye to bettering himself. He discovers a gold-mine, "The Queen of Sheba," and, having made his pile, hastens to gratify a longing for the England of his imagination by returning to it. Besides, there is a small sister over there, somewhere. He left her in the workhouse, and his dogged quest for fortune has prevented his going back before to look her up.

WILLIAM H. RIDEING.

There is much exciting invention and plot, yet, to Mr. Rideing's merit, the charm of his hero and of two or three minor characters scarcely less enthralling in their grip makes the paramount interest. Tyson is the best of "self-made" men. He knows what he has won, but money has not narrowed, still less vulgarized, him. His stalwart honesty comes forth the most exquisite manliness when his clean soul is torn by another's shame, by the crime of a man whom he had befriended, and by the loss of the woman he loved.

An Englishman is introduced at an early stage, one Julian Glynne, the brother to a lord. He is a fascinating type, and Tyson's admiration of him, tho it gets nearer snobbishness than anything else, is not that. It leads to his securing an introduction, when he reaches his yearned-for England, to the young man's sister, Lady Cheam, and also to his meeting Mary Leigh, the Bishop of Winsbury's niece, who has carried off a double-first at Newnham. She is a modern type, yet there is a strong blend of bed-rock qualities in her make-up that fascinate the best men.

With Tyson in the *mesas* of America was his partner's daughter, Nona, a girl almost antipodal to the bishop's niece. She is a virginal Western primitive, strong, plucky, slangy, and absolutely at home with men's pursuits, tho all woman in her honest love and intuitions. And she loves Tyson.

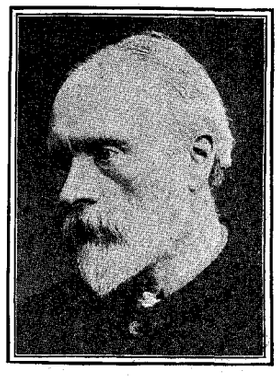
Well, our fine Tyson arrives in Albion, basks in the loveliness of the Isle of Wight, meets English society, falls in love with Mary Leigh, and finds his sister. And the finding her rives his very soul. There is great pathos in the noble fellow's tenderness for her who but brings him shame; for there is not one angry surge of resentment for her in the pity that wells up, no bating of a brother's encherishment. Yet the blow came from the hand that would make it the most galling, and blighted his hopes where they were highest and best.

Mr. Rideing entitles his last chapter, "Leaves the Reader to Decide Whether the Story Ends Happily or Not." And, in truth, each reader must decide this for himself. But whether the decision be affirmative or negative, two psychological doubts will puzzle many. One is, Does the author work out the character of Mary Leigh logically? Would the girl he drew do as he makes her do? The other is, superficially, an easier query: Doing what she did, is she finer or not so fine? He has done a clever thing in raising such a doubt. The reader will have to read the book to see what Mary was and what she did in order to be able to come to a decision, for it were cruel indeed to mar the delight of that reading by any disclosure of the *dénouement*.

SKIMMING THE SURFACE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Dollars and Democracy. By Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bt. Cloth, 244 pp. Price, $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.

WE all know the Englishman's notes on America, jotted down during the course of a six weeks' tour, published six weeks after his return, forgotten six weeks after publication. Let it be said for Sir Philip Burne-Jones that he honored us by a stay of twelve months, and has waited another six months after his return before telling us what he thinks of us.



SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES.

As is suggested by the title, he has *not received a very high impression* of American civilization, tho he admires our bathtubs, our electric lights, and our telephones, while he seems to have taken more kindly than usual to ice-water, steam-heat, and cocktails. He comments in a kindly tone on the real equality involved in American democracy, and was not offended when a Boston cabman came between the wind and his nobility. On the other hand, the manners of the "four hundred" did not impress him as those of a true aristocracy, and he was as unfavorably impressed with the hustle and bustle of New York as a Southern gentleman or a Boston lady might be. Altogether, he criticizes us in a kindly tone with true appreciation of the hospitality which was obviously lavished upon him, and scarcely professes to go deeper than the epidermis of social phenomena. Altogether his book is not likely to cause a conflagration either on the Thames or on the Hudson. The accompanying thumb-nail sketches are as slight as the letter-press, tho, curiously enough, the painter's prose is more finished than his drawing.

THE EARLIEST CODE OF LAWS.

The Code of Hammurabi. By Robert Francis Harper, Ph.D., Chicago, 1904. Pages, xv.+192, and plates ciii. University of Chicago Press.

PERHAPS no single document discovered by the Assyriologists, except the so-called creation tablets found by George Smith nearly thirty years ago, has attracted so much attention as that aroused by the Code of Hammurabi. While the creation tablets were welcomed as confirming Scripture, the code, owing to some indiscreet remarks of Professor Delitzsch, has in some quarters been regarded as removing any claims to originality from the Mosaic legislation. This is an absurd and precipitate conclusion. The code was found engraved upon a stele on the acropolis of Sousa by the French expedition under M. de Morgan in 1901. It was published during the autumn of 1902, and during the intervening eighteen months has been translated into most European languages, and even retranslated into Hebrew. Professor Harper, of Chicago University, brother of the president, now produces an autographed text, a transliteration, translation, glossary, and index of subjects, which renders the code itself accessible to all students of early civilization. It is by far the best edition that has hitherto appeared of the text, while the translation is superior in many passages to that of Professor Johns, and does great credit to the University of Chicago and its professor of archeology for the celerity and accuracy with which it has been prepared. The present volume is to be followed by another containing annotations, and especially the much-needed comparison with the Mosaic Code, and if the annotations are done with as much thoroughness as the text and translation, this will, at any rate for a time, form the standard edition of this most important document.

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"The Memoirs of a Baby."—Josephine Daskam. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

"Forestfield."—Robert Thomson Bentley. (The Grafton Press, $1.50.)

"Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne."—T. Milner Harrison. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"Trusts Versus the Public Welfare."—H. C. Richie. (232 pp.; $0.50. R. F. Fenno & Co.)

"A Gingham Rose."—Alice Woods Ullman. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"How to Do Bead-Work."—Mary White. (142 pp.; $1 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Poems That Every Child Should Know."—Edited by Mary E. Burt. (355 pp.; $0.90 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Hidalgo and Home Life at West Lawn."—R. A. McCracken. (222 pp.; $1. M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago.)

"Mark Hanna: His Book."—Introduction by Joe Mitchell Chapple. (84 pp.; $1 net. Chapple Publishing Company, Boston.)

"Introduction to Dante's Inferno."—Adolphus T. Ennis. (Richard G. Badger, Boston.)

"The Significance of the Ring and the Book."—Roy Sherman Stowell. (The Poet-Lore Company, Boston.)

"A Study of George Eliot's Romola."—Roy Sherman Stowell. (The Poet-Lore Company, Boston.)

"The Impending Peril."—Henry Brown. (304 pp.; $1.25. Jennings & Pye.)

"The Trans-Isthmian Canal: A Study in American Diplomatic History" (1825-1904).—Charles Henry Huberich, Austin, Texas.

CURRENT POETRY.

A Meeting on the Yalu.

By J. A.

"Thou shalt not kill," hear Buddha speak,
Protecting even vermin—
The Christ Child's "Turn the other cheek"
Shines out like gold on ermine.

Yet cannon, brand, and bayonet
Foreboding awful slaughter,
Are massed 'neath rival banners, set
Along the Yalu water!

The Buddhist, pitying a fly,
His murderous shell is firing;
The Christian's altruism high
Thinks never of retiring.

Forgotten now each message sweet,
Forgotten as the Giver;
Yet Buddha and the Christ Child meet
Upon the Yalu River.

—From *The Eagle* (Brooklyn).

To John Churton Collins.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Collins, that with the elect of Greece and Rome
Dost daily in familiar converse dwell—
Have I not sat, long after bell on bell
Have tolled the noon of night from spire and dome,
To hear you summon from their shadowy home
The laureled ghosts obedient to your spell?
Bards from the fields of deathless asphodel,
And one with locks white as the Chian foam.

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Oft be it mine, at your fireside, to meet
The phantoms that assail not, nor alarm;
The gracious lyrist of the Sabine farm,
Coming cool-thoughted from that green retreat;
Or loftier Mantuan, more divinely sweet,
Lord of the incommunicable charm.

—From *The Saturday Review* (London).

A Miniature.

By Robert Browning.

A genuine poem of Robert Browning's, almost unknown, is here reprinted from "*The Sibyl*, Edited by Members of Rugby School," No. 16, April 1, 1893, pages 18-20, where a prefatory notice states that the poem "is believed to have been written by Mr. Browning in the album of a Virginian lady. By this lady it was bequeathed to the present owner (now herself absent from England), to whose kindness we are indebted for the permission to publish it." That this poem is Browning's own, no knower of his work will doubt. Mr. W. F. Revell, whose attention was called to it by a friend, has just told me of it, so I looked it up in the British Museum.—F. J. Furnivall, February 16, 1904.

One dull day in the bright Touraine
In a high-turreted, steeple-roofed town,
Sheltering out of a skurry of rain,
Down in a dim back street, dusky brown,

I stepped into a bric-à-brac shop,
Hardly room to open the door,
Heaped with rubbish right up to the top,
Strewn with lumber all over the floor.

Aubesson tapestries all in holes,
Cabinets guiltless of locks or drawers,
Faded banners and tattered stoles,
Cushionless tabourets, Louis quatorze;

Arquebuses and pistols triggerless,
Clumsy teapots without a handle,
Figured portières, frayed and figureless,
Sticks that would never again hold candle;

Soundless spinets on legs precarious,
Long, slim rapiers long since rusty,
Stringless mandolines, violas various,
All most musty, dusty, and fusty;

And down in a cupboard, in mildew and rust deep,
Like a rose in a city sewer,
Like a butterfly on a dust-heap,
Lay, unnoticed, a miniature.

Face most delicate, brave, and fair,
Glowing color and perfect line;
Sun-tinged circles of dark-brown hair,
Costume the fashion of '89 [1789].

Blois or Beaugency, Amboise or Tours—
Which fair town of that joyous land
Gave her the beauty can still endure
Fresh as it came from the artist's hand?

Whose was the portrait? At sunny Chaumont
Turning over some casts by Nello,
We discover the face we want,
Face like our portrait, just its fellow.

Turn of the head and bust the same,
Same fine features and radiant air,
And beneath it a sweet girl-name,
"Suzanne Jarente de la Regnière."

When the Terror, with hungry throat
Ravished the homes of the wide Touraine,
These medallions were flung in the moat
Terror past, they emerged again,

None the worse for their cold eclipse;
But the originals, where were they?
Human bosoms and eyes and lips
Can not compete with these things of clay!

Colder and deathlier roll the waves
Where the sea swallows the dark Loire floods;
Hungrier raven the yawning graves
Where tiger Paris is crazed with blood!

Forth from the fell Conciergerie towers,
O'er sights and sounds that profane the air,
Did one name float like a breath of flowers—
"Suzanne Jarente de la Regnière"?

Were those steps the last path she trod?
Did she, with gracious and even mien,
Hand her sweet soul right up to God,
Dauntless under the black guillotine?

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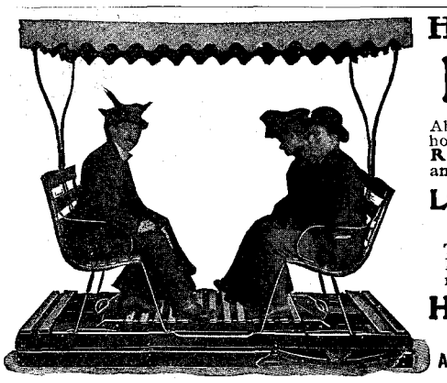

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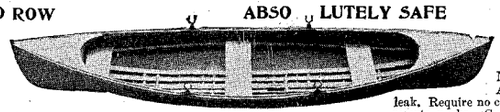

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Ah, my beauty! Or did she rather,
Lightening a few years our English air,
Cook and keep house for an emigrant father,
While he taught dancing in Leicester Square?

Then hie home where the wide Loire lies
Warm in the light of its fleurs-de-lys.
All I know is, her brave, sweet eyes
Brighten a bit of this world for me.

—From *The Critic*.

Japan.

By Archibald Hopkins.

Roused from the slumber of an age-long night,
She dropped the lacquered armor she had borne,
Nor thought herself a recreant, forsworn,
Fronting with steadfast eyes the growing light,
Her nightmare dreams all put to instant flight,
Hers not the part, unfruitful years to mourn,
Hers not to cling to what she saw outworn.
She planned anew, based on her ancient right,
A fabric, strong Time's wasting to defy,
Then turned her thought to choose from out the West,
Whate'er her wisdom taught would serve her best;
And now she stands queen of the rising East,
To lead its peoples higher paths to try,
Till nations clash no more, and wars have ceased.

—*From Harper's Weekly*.

Sea-Ghosts.

By May Byron.

O' stormy nights, be they summer or winter,
Hurricane nights like these
When spar and topsail are rag and splinter
Hurled o'er the sluicing seas,

To the jagged edge where the cliff leans over,
Climb as you best may climb;
Lie there and listen what mysteries hover,
Haunting the tides of Time.

. . . . . .

The crumbling surf on the shingle rattles,
The great waves topple and pour,
Full of the fury of ancient battles,
Clamant with cries of war.

The gale has summoned, the night has beckoned—
Lo, from the east and west,
Stately shadows arise unreckoned
Out of their deeps of rest!

Wild on the wind are voices ringing,
Echoes that throng the air,
Valiant voices, of victory singing,
Or dark with sublime despair.

To the distant drums with their rumbling hollow,
The answering trumpets blow:
War-horn and fife and cymbal follow,
From galleys of long ago.

The crested breaker, on reef and boulder
That swirls in cavernous black,
Carries a challenge from decks that moulder
To ships that never came back.

The gale that swoops and the sea that wrestles
Are one in their wrath and might
With the crash and clashing of armed vessels,
Grinding across the night.

Out of the dark the broadsides thunder,
Clattering to and fro:
The old sea-fighters, the Old World's wonder,
Are manning their wrecks below.

You shall smell the smoke, you shall hear the crackle,
Shall mark on the surly blast
Rush and tear of the rending tackle,
Thud of the falling mast.

With the foam that flies and the spray that spatters,
Scourging the strand again,
A terrible outcry leaps and shatters,—
Tumult of drowning men.

The steep gray cliff is alive and trembles—
Was never such fear as this!
A fleet, a fleet at its foot assembles
Out of the sea's abyss.

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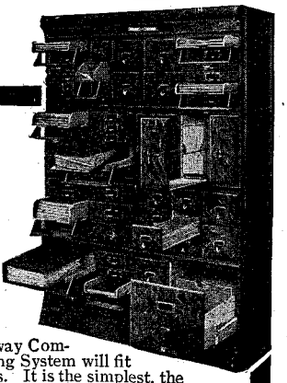

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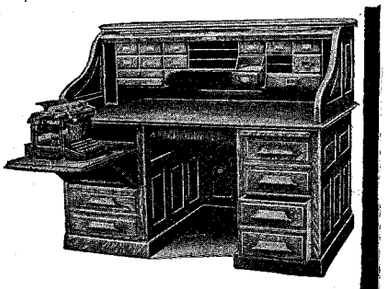

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It quails and quivers, its grassy verges
Vibrant with uttermost dread:
It knows the groan of the laden surges,
The shout of the deathless Dead.

In a rolling roar of reverberations,
Marching with wind and tide,
Heroes of unremembered nations
Vaunt their immortal pride.

Briton, Spaniard, Phœnician, Roman,
Gallant implacable hosts,--
Locked in fight with a phantom foeman,
Gather the grim sea-ghosts.

—*From Blackwood's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Aiding His Memory.—A story is told of John G. A. Leishman, now minister to Turkey and once president of the Carnegie Steel Company, which illustrates his presence of mind. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

During the time he occupied the presidency of the company mentioned, Mr. Leishman was in his office one day when a prominent business man from another city entered. Now, the caller was a man to be cultivated, but Mr. Leishman could not, for the life of him, remember his visitor's name, altho he had met him many times before. But Mr. Leishman is a man of varied resources, so after the first greetings had been exchanged between him and his caller he said:

"You will pardon me, I know, if I complete a message I have just begun—a message of great importance."

"Pray don't let me interrupt it," answered the visitor.

"Oh, it will take but a moment," replied Mr. Leishman. Then he turned to his desk and wrote rapidly on a sheet of paper these words:

"What is the name of the man I am talking to? If you don't know his name, please ascertain at once and send answer by bearer. L."

Calling a messenger, Mr. Leishman bade him take the message and hurry back with the answer. Then Mr. Leishman, in order to gain time, busied himself with some papers.

In a short while the messenger returned with a note which read: "Blank, of such-and-such company."

Upon reading which Mr. Leishman smiled blandly, and turning to his visitor, said:

"Well, that's off my mind. In what way can I serve you, Mr. Blank? It has been a long time since we have had the pleasure of seeing a representative of your company."

Useless Extravagance.—This incident from *The Saturday Evening Post* illustrates the thrift which has always been present in all transactions made by Russell Sage:

A prominent New York financier says that recently, while on a tour of inspection over the Missouri Pacific system, President Gould took great pride in pointing out to Russell Sage the late improvements in equipment, and various new and ingenious devices and attachments. Among the latter Mr. Gould was especially pleased to show to Mr. Sage a certain device by which there is registered the speed of a train. The device in question resembled a steam-gage, and was connected with an axle, so that the pointer registered the number of revolutions every minute.

Mr. Sage examined the device with great interest. Then, after a moment's pause, he looked up at Mr. Gould and asked with the greatest solemnity:

"Does it earn anything?"

"No, I think not," answered the president of the system smilingly.

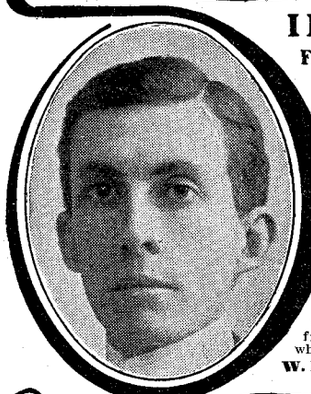
"Does it save anything?"

"No."

"Then," concluded Mr. Sage decidedly, "I would not have it on my car!"

Royalty in the Sand.—King Edward, like others, occasionally takes great pleasure in telling a joke on himself. Here is one which the New York *Times* repeats:

Queen Victoria while in Scotland during the boy-



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hood of Edward was fond of taking her easel to the coast or to the river and spending long hours over her water colors. The little Prince of Wales usually accompanied her. On one of these occasions he found time rather heavy and cast around for something with which to amuse himself. Near by he espied a barefooted, kilted Highland boy of his own age building a sand castle. Edward went up to him and calmly kicked the castle over.

"Dinna do that again," said the boy.

He rebuilt his castle of sand, and once again it collapsed before young Edward's royal foot.

"If ye dae that again——"

There was silence as he built the castle for the third time.

Out shot the royal foot once more. The next moment his Royal Highness, the future King of England, was rolling in the sand with the infuriated Scotch boy, whose fists were flying like a windmill.

Edward howled for help, but Queen Victoria, who was an interested witness, sat still and allowed the kilted lad to administer punishment to his heart's content. When the prince eventually reached his mother's side, nose bleeding and bedraggled, the Queen only remarked:

"You deserved that."

Muscular Christianity.—Dr. Rainsford, in his new book, "A Preacher's Story of His Work," has some very interesting stories to tell of his experiences when he first took up his work on the East Side in New York. He says, in telling of one of his experiences:

"I remember one man in particular—a big, strong fellow. He came in and sat down in the Sunday-school (by this time I had some of the very best teachers I could find working there, and I always put the best workers I had there), and began to talk in a way that a man should not talk to a lady. He was a little drunk. I saw the lady's face flush; I walked over and told him to get out. He would not move. I said:

"'We are here to help you people; we are paid nothing for it; now, you are enough of a man to respect a lady; why do you sit here and make it impossible for her to teach those boys?'

"He swore at me and would not get out.

"'You don't want me to call a policeman, do you? Go out quietly.'

"He jumped to his feet, and I saw I was in for a row. He was as big a man as I am. I did not call a policeman, but I hit him harder than I ever hit a man in my life, and knocked him down. Then I stood over him and said:

"'Have you had enough?'

"He said, 'Yes.'

"'All right,' I answered; 'now get out.' And he went.

"About three weeks after that we got into a scrimmage outside the Sunday-school room with some toughs, and, to my horror, I saw, elbowing his way through the crowd, this same burly fellow, and I began to feel that, between him and the others, I would be killed, when to my astonishment he walked up to the ring-leader and said:

"'The doctor and me can clean out this saloon; you get out.'"

A Japanese Traitor.—This is the story of a Japanese traitor—a Japanese Benedict Arnold. Since the beginning of the war, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, it has been evident

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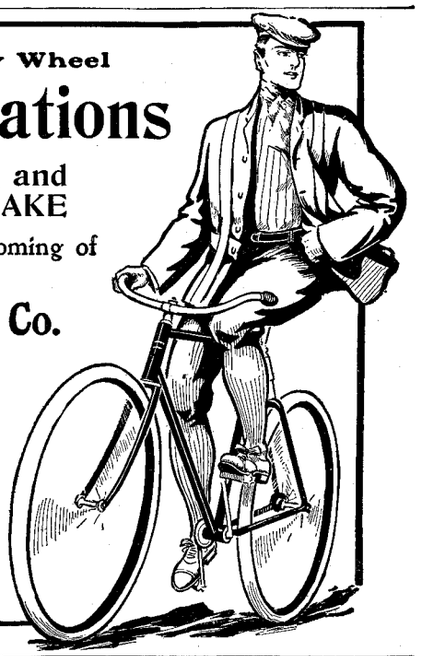

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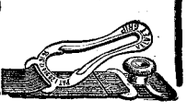

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that the Russians have been supplied with intimate knowledge of prospective Japanese movements. The original plans were surrounded with great secrecy, but the Japanese officials found that their secrets were leaking out.

Then it was that the staff officers, and even the Elder Statesmen, were placed under the character-racking espionage of the Japanese spy system, and the land invasion had to wait. The old and later records of each individual in the secrets were overhauled and scrutinized. No one was exempted whose knowledge might have been sold to the enemy. Every man was followed, dogged, watched. These methods finally seized upon certain peculiarities in the life and day's work of Lieutenant-Colonel Hanzoku of the general staff.

Hanzoku had been buying presents like a racetrack winner. The women of his acquaintance received valuable jewels. The Yoshuwara knew Hanzoku, and the bank of the city showed deposits in his name. All of which was not in the reach of a lieutenant-colonel's salary. Hanzoku was a hard drinker, a gambler by European instincts, a frequenter of uncertain clubs, and an idol of the geisha girls. He bore the distinction of introducing poker into Japan. He was, however, a graduate of a German university, a military tactician of worth, and had been decorated for intrepid service during the Chino-Japanese war. On account of the latter service he held a good position on the general staff.

It has been asserted that before the withdrawal of the Russian embassy one of the attachés arranged with Hanzoku to furnish St. Petersburg with detailed plans of Japan's purposes. The Russian attaché and Hanzoku had been very friendly, having been students together in Germany. It is asserted that Hanzoku was, a year ago, in a very bad state financially, and that he lost during a game his last piece of property.

The details of actual evidence against Hanzoku can not be had. No word of the affair has even reached the columns of the Japanese press, but within the last few days the lieutenant-colonel was arrested, tried by court-martial, and shot by a detachment of riflemen chosen from the Imperial Guards. Between the end of the trial and the sound of the shots there were only a few hours. Hanzoku was watched over by a heavy guard, and was not allowed the honor of killing himself; moreover, he was not permitted to communicate with his family. It is said that he was executed within the palace walls and buried at the edge of the inner moat.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Behind the Scenes.—MR. TWOFER: "For mercy's sake, where did these cigars come from? Only an idiot would smoke 'em."

MRS. TWOFER: "Suppose you present 'em to some of your folks."—Chicago *News*.

Doing His Best.—MOTHER: "Now, I want you to keep as far away as possible from that Jones boy. He's the worst one in your school."

BOBBY: "I always do. He's at the head of the class all the time."—New York *Globe*.

Considerate.—A mother found her small daughter shut in a closet. "What are you doing in the dark, baby?"

"You said God was watching me all the time, so I thought I would come in here and give Him a rest."—J. COOPER CALVERT in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Explained.—The fact that a man dropped sixty feet from the window of an abattoir without being injured in the least is all cleared up since it became known that they were pigs' feet.—Baltimore *American*.

A Firm Stand.—The mild business man was calmly reading his paper in the crowded trolley-car. In front of him stood a little woman hanging by a strap. Her arm was being slowly torn out of her

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body, her eyes were flashing at him, but she constrained herself to silence.

Finally, after he had endured it for twenty minutes, he touched her arm and said:

"Madame, you are standing on my foot."

"Oh, am I?" she savagely retorted; "I thought it was a valise."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Hybrid.—The older members of the family having departed in gala attire to attend a wedding, the two-year-old Elbridge inquired of Sister Helen, aged five, "What is a wedding?" "I'm afraid you're too young to understand," was the worldly wise reply, "but it's something between a funeral and dancing-school."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Her First.—A small boy, aged five, had a step-mother who was young and nervous. She had never had experience with children, and the small boy's slightest ailment tortured her into a panic.

Croup threatened one day, and the doctor was sent for in wild haste. As the doctor entered the room the child raised his head from his pillow and croaked hoarsely, in apology for the hasty summons.

"You must excuse her, doctor, this is the first time she's ever been a mother."—HELEN SHERMAN GRIFFIT in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

In a Thunder-Storm.—NORA NUMARRID—"Patric, me darlint, do take off thim bootiful weddin'-boots! Fer if ye sh'd git shtruck be lightnin' ye know, shure an' it might tear 'em all to paces, it might!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

It's Come to This.—MRS. CORNTOSSEL (reading letter): "I declare, Jabez, I call this downright cruel!"

Farmer Corntossel: "What's the matter?"

Mrs. Corntossel: "Why, here's a letter from Amelia, tellin' me she gets help in raisn' her children from a Mother's Club. I do believe in a slipper sometimes, an' a good birchin' don't do a child no harm, but I never used no club on my children."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

As Near as He Could Get to It.—"Do you remember," asked the teacher, "how many people came over in the *Mayflower?*"

"I don't remember now," said Johnny, "but pa says there must a been about fifteen million, unless there's a whole lot of liars in this country."—Chicago *Record-Herald.*

The Philosopher.—"Do you see any humor in this life?"

"Well, comparatively—yes. That is, there is more humor in it than there is in getting out of it, so I conclude it must be a joke. Tho sometimes, I must confess, I laugh when I really do not see the point."—Detroit *Free Press.*

Early Ingenuity.—"Whatever are you children doing?" "Oh, we've found Pa's false teeth, and we're trying to fit them on to the baby, 'cos he hasn't got any!"—*Punch.*

Before and After.—"O George!" complained the young wife, "it was nearly midnight before you got home last night."

"Well, well!" exclaimed her husband, "you women are so inconsistent. Before we were married you didn't care how late I got home."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Would Have Laid in a Supply.—"Don't I get any more change?"

"Sure, notta!"

"Gosh! If I knowed fruit was so dear in New York I'd have eat enough before I left home to do me for the trip."—*Puck.*

Looking for Stamps.—"Well, Robbie, you've got a new little sister; she just arrived this morning," said the proud father.

"Do we get any trading-stamps with her, Pop?" asked little Robbie.—Yonkers *Statesman.*

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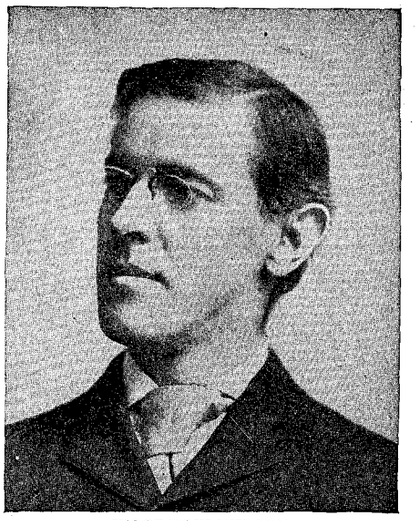

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News.—MRS. HIGHBLOWER: "Yes, Willie, you must come and see them—just think, we have twelve new little puppies—they came yesterday."

WILLIE: "That's funny."

MRS. HIGHBLOWER: "What is funny?"

WILLIE: "Why, I didn't see the doctor's carriage in front of your house."—Brooklyn *Life*.

What He Wanted.—IRATE PARENT: "Tell that young Softleigh that he must cease his visits here. I forbid him the house."

DAUGHTER: "But, papa, he doesn't want the house; it's me that he's after."—*Tit-Bits*.

Not Satisfactory.—MRS. JAWORKER: "So you are going to leave me, Bridget; haven't I treated you like one of the family?"

BRIDGET: "Indade, ye have, mum, an' Oi've shtood it as long as Oi'm goin' to!"—*Smart Set*.

Baseball and Music.—"That man," said Bleacher, indicating the home player who was coaching vociferously, "is the new infielder they've signed, but he'll never do for second base."

"For goodness sake!" exclaimed Dudley, who was witnessing his first game, "is he supposed to be singing?"—Philadelphia *Press*.

"Papa!" Cried the Baby.—He boarded a Susquehanna car, on Eighth Street, the other evening, and sank wearily into the only vacant seat, which happened to be next to that occupied by a buxom negress, who dandled a fat black baby on her lap. Our esteemed friend, who is a genuine paleface, dug into his pocket for his *Evening Telegraph*, and prepared to enjoy his homeward journey.

Suddenly the kid spied him, and after a careful inspection, decided that he would answer its purpose, whatever that was, and with chortles and whoops of glee it bounded forward. A dirty, black, fat paw stroked his face and he jumped.

"Papa!" shouted the baby.

"? ? ! !—$ o-o" remarked the victim, under his breath, The baby kicked him in the fifth rib.

"Papa!" it cried again; and the passengeers, catching on, laughed. The victim tried to get away, but was wedged in too tight. He wanted to leave the car, but hated to own up that he was flustered. So he repeated the remark above quoted.

The baby chortled some more, and its affection manifested itself in other ways. Murder was in his heart, and he wished the baby would fall dead, or something but nothing ever happens to pickaninnies.

The fun continued until his street was reached, and then he made a dive for the door, followed by a "By-by, Papa," from the kid, and a roar from the passengers," %—! ?*£$—!!," he said, as reached the sidewalk.—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Consoling.—GEORGE: "Ethel, dear, I'm going to interview your father to-night."

ETHEL: "All right, George. And if anything happens I'll come to the hospital twice a day until you are able to be out again."—Chicago *News*.

Purposely Misunderstood.—HEWITT: "I seldom think of my audience when I'm acting."

JEWETT: "But you ought to have some consideration for them."—*Smart Set*.

Can't Deceive a Fond Mother.—CALLER: "I never saw two children look so much alike. How does your mother tell you apart?"

ONE OF THE TWINS: "She finds out by spankin' us. Dick cries louder'n I do."—Chicago *Tribune*.

Perhaps.—"Keep your seats, please, ladies and gentlemen," said a theatrical manager; "there is no danger whatever, but for some inexplicable reason the gas has gone out."

Then a boy shouted from the gallery: "Perhaps it didn't like the play."—*Tit-Bits*.

Better Left Unsaid.—BLUNDERING VISITOR (on seeing the little child for the first time): "By Jove! He—he's wonderfully human-looking, isn't he?"—Philadelphia *Record*.

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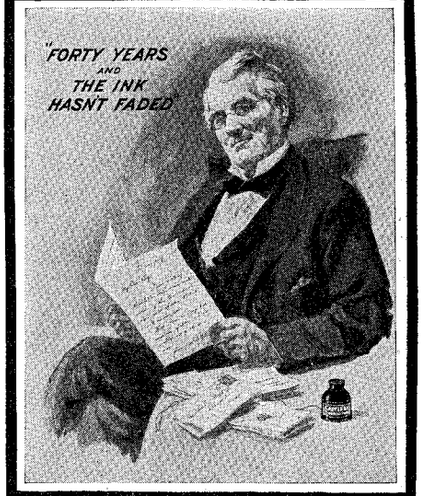

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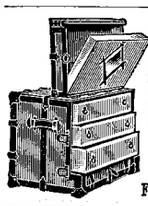

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said madam, in a passion. "You care less about me than about those pet animals of yours. Look what you did when your poodle Azor died."

HUSBAND (quietly): "Well, I had him stuffed."

WIFE (exasperated): "You wouldn't have gone to that expense for me—not you, indeed!"—*Tit-bits.*

They Quit Even.—A red-headed man met a bald-headed man on the street one day. The red-headed man said to the bald-headed man:

"Huh! there don't seem to have been much hair where you came from."

"Oh, yes," replied the bald-headed man, "there was plenty o' hair, but it was all red, and I wouldn't have it."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Beastly Resemblance.—MR. PUGNOSE: "What? You will not marry me?"

SWEET GIRL: "Impossible."

MR. PUGNOSE: "But you seemed to love me once. Your eyes brightened at my approach; and often when I sat silently gazing at you I am sure you were greatly agitated."

SWEET GIRL: "Yes, I know; but since you have cut off your side-whiskers you don't look so much like poor, dear, dead and gone Fido."—*Tit-Bits.*

Uncertainty.—CROOK (genially): "By Jove! I'm glad to see you, Neighbor! How are you, and how are all the folks? How——"

FARMER BROADHEAD (grimly): "Wa-al, young man, what's your little game—green-goods or runnin' for office?"—*Puck.*

Dismembered Chicago.—"Heard a new one the other day," said a man, "and in my modest opinion, its one of the best of its kind that ever went the rounds. Here it is. What is three-sevenths of chicken, two-thirds of cat, and one-half of goat?"

"Of course you give it up."

"Well, the answer is Chicago. 'Chi' is three-sevenths of chicken; 'ca' is two-thirds of cat, and 'go' is one-half of goat? Pretty good, isn't it?"—Philadelphia *Press.*

An Open Question.—Four-year-old Julian had become somewhat perplexed through hearing discussions of current events and of school topics. "Papa," he asked one day, "which is longer, the alimentary canal or the Panama Canal?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Very Funny.—BORROUGHS: "Mr. Merchant's out, you say? Why, he had an appointment with me here. That's very funny."

NEW OFFICE BOY: "Yes, sir; I guess he thought it was too. Anyways he was laughin' when he went out."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 25.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron enters the port of Wonsau, Korea, and sinks a Japanese steamer. General Kuropatkin reports that a small force of Japanese has crossed the Yalu, and that preparations are being made for a general advance of the Japanese troops near Wiju. A large force of Cossacks is sent into Korea to cut the Japanese line of communications.

April 26.—More Japanese force a passage of the Yalu, near Changyu; large detachments of infantry and cavalry crossing in the face of the Russian batteries. The Vladivostok squadron sinks the Japanese troop-ship *Kenshiu* in the sea of Japan after taking 17 officers and 170 men as prisoners; 200 Japanese soldiers who refuse to surrender are sunk with the vessel.

April 27.—Japanese troops charge a Russian position north of the Yalu, but are repulsed. The Cossacks recently at Song-Chin are reported to have penetrated Korea and to have occupied Anju without resistance; the Japanese are said to have fled in panic. Admiral Skrydloff leaves St. Petersburg for Moscow, whence he is to go to the Far East.

April 28.—General Kuroki's army continues to cross the Yalu River; Japanese cavalry occupies the town of Kulien-Cheng, the Manchurian side. Japanese war-ships make another attack upon Port Arthur; only a few shots are fired.

April 29.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron returns to port, and a fleet of ten Japanese cruisers and six torpedo-boats reach Ussuri Bay, which adjoins Vladivostok Harbor. The case of the Russian owners of vessels captured by Japan fails, and Japan will retain the prizes. The Russian Government announces that it will not accept any offer of mediation between

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Russia and Japan. Survivors of the *Variag* and *Korietz* receive a great ovation in St. Petersburg, and are dined by the Czar.

May 1.—The Japanese army, under General Kuroki, 50,000 strong, routs the Russians west of the Yalu, ten miles above Antung, with heavy loss, capturing Kulien-Cheng, driving General Sassulitch's army of 30,000 men to Potietinsky, capturing twenty-eight of his guns, and pursuing him to and attacking him at the latter place; the Japanese place their loss at 700 killed and wounded, and the Russians at 800 killed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 26.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra received a warm welcome on landing at Kingstown to begin their tour of Ireland.

A British force bombards the town of Illig, on the Somaliland coast, and captures its Sultan.

Shots are fired at Señor Maura's train while the Spanish Premier is returning from the Balearic Isles to Madrid.

April 29.—President Loubet and King Victor Emmanuel review the French and Italian fleets at Naples: M. Loubet leaves for France.

May 1.—Turkish troops are attacked by 2,000 Armenian insurgents in the Sassun district of Asia Minor, and twenty of their number are killed.

President Loubet arrives in Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 25.—*Senate:* The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Hale, of Maine, declares that events in the Far East have demonstrated the ineffectiveness of battle-ships.

House: The bill providing for a delegate from Alaska is passed.

April 26.—*Senate:* The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed

House: Representatives Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, and Cockran (Dem.) of New York, renew their heated personal speeches; the former reiterating charges that Mr. Cockran campaigned for McKinley for "hire" in 1896. Mr. Cockran introduces a resolution providing for an inquiry into the charges.

April 27.—*Senate:* Many conference reports are adopted, finally passing all the great appropriation bills.

House: Representative Cockran's resolution for an investigation of his political record is ruled out. Representatives Littlefield of Maine, and Williams of Mississippi, engaged in a spirited tariff debate.

April 28.—*Senate:* A lively political debate takes place; a vote of thanks is given to Senator Frye, the presiding officer.

House: A remarkable demonstration is given in honor of Speaker Cannon. Both houses adjourn, thus ending the second session of the LVIIIth Congress.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 25.—The United States Supreme Court dismisses the Virginia suffrage cases on the ground that the acts from which relief is sought have been irrevocably committed, and, therefore, no relief is possible.

April 26.—The Indiana and Rhode Island Republican state conventions instruct their delegates for President Roosevelt.

April 27.—The delegation selected by the New Hampshire Democrats is uninstructed, but is said to be favorable to Judge Parker.

April 28.—President Roosevelt reappoints Dr.

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The armored cruiser *California* is launched at San Francisco.

April 29.—The Board of Inquiry into the recent explosion of two 8-inch guns on the battle-ship *Iowa* finds that the gun material was not defective, and ascribes the accident to the use of smokeless powder with higher pressure and muzzle velocity than the guns were designed to meet.

April 30.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, is formally opened, President Roosevelt pressing a key in the White House which set the machinery in motion.

CHESS.

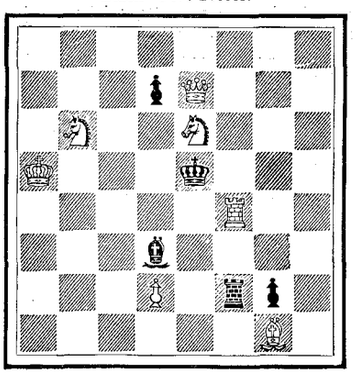
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 928.

By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX,

From the London *Times*.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 3 p Q 3; 1 S 2 S 3; K 3 k 3; 5 R 2; 3 b 4; 3 P 1 r p 1; 6 B 1.

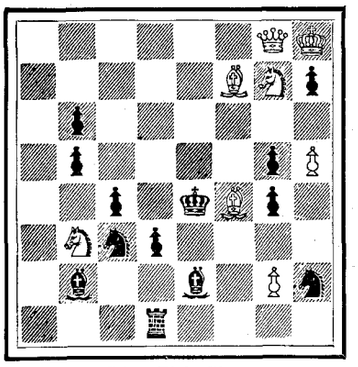
White mates in two moves.

Problem 929.

By KONRAD ERLIN.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandshen Schaakbond*.

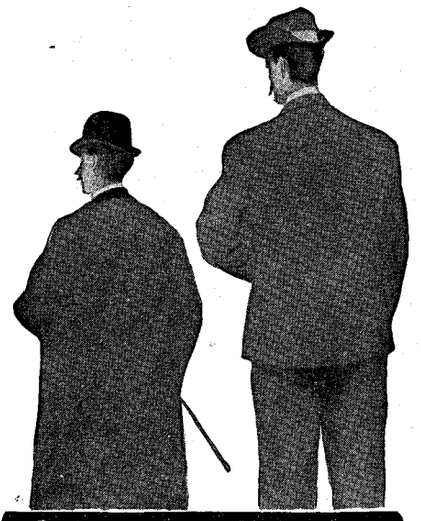
Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

6 Q K; 5 B Sp; 1 p 6; 1 p 4 p P; 2 p 1 k B p 1; 1 S s p 4; 1 b 2 b 1 P s; 3 r 4.

White mates in three moves.



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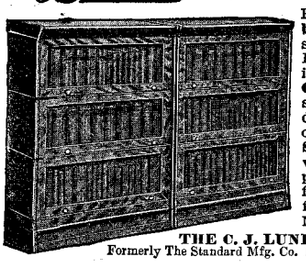

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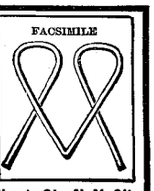

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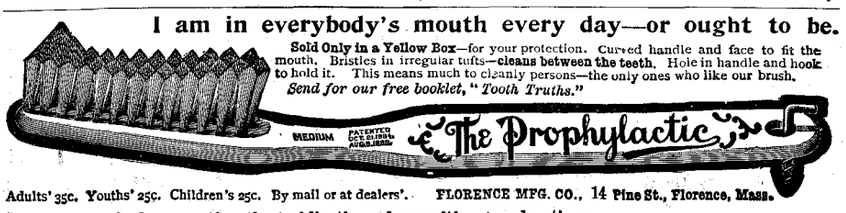

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1. Kt—K 6 / K—Kt 7	2. Kt—B 5 / K—R 6	3. Kt—B 4, mate
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	2. ..... / K—B 6	3. Kt—R 4, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 7	2. Kt—B 5 / B moves (must)	3. Kt—R 4, mate

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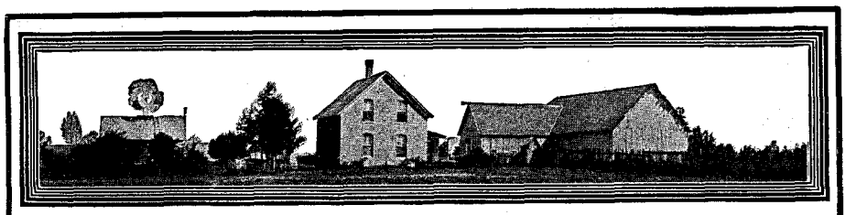
In addition to those reported, A. B. McG., P. W. Duerr, Meadville, Pa., got 920, 921; C. Phares, University of Cincinnati, 920; P. Wm. P., 921; E. A. K., 916; R. G. E., 918.

Twenty-three States and Canada represented by solvers in this issue.

The Cambridge Springs Tourney.

The International Tourney, in Cambridge Springs, Pa., began on Monday, April 25. The Masters competing are Lasker, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Janowski, Schlechter, Mieses, Marco, Lawrence, Teichmann, Marshall, Showalter, Hodges, Delmar, Napier, Barry, and Fox.

The principal rules of this Tourney are: (1) Each man is to play one game with every other contestant. (2) Play-days are Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and



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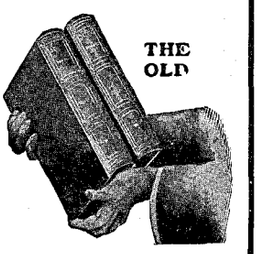

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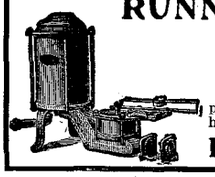

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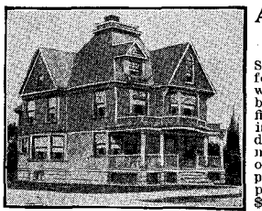

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There were not any surprises in the first day's play. With the exception of the Mieses-Marco game, which Mieses won in twenty-five moves, the games were closely contested. One of the best games of the day, or probably, the best game, is the Petroff Defense of Hodges against Teichmann:

Seventh Board—Petroff's Defense.

	TEICHMANN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*		TEICHMANN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	17	P—Kt 5	Q x Q P
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	18	B—Kt 2	Q x Q
3	Kt x P	P—Q 3	19	B x Q	Kt—Q sq
4	Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	20	B—Kt 4	R—B 3
5	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21	R—K 8 ch	K—B 2
6	B—Q 3	B—K 2	22	Q R—K sq	P—B 4
7	Castles	Kt—Q B 3	23	B x Q B P	P—Q Kt 3
8	P—K R 3	Castles	24	Q R—K 7 ch	K—Kt 3
9	R—K sq	P—B 4	25	B—Q 4	B—B 2
10	P—B 4	B—K 3	26	P—Kt 4	B x R
11	P x P	B x P	27	P x P ch	K—R 3
12	Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	28	R x B	R—Q 3
13	Q—B 2	Kt x Kt	29	B—K 3 ch	K—R 4
14	P x Kt	B x Kt	30	B—K 2 ch and mate in two moves.	
15	P x K B	B—Q 4			
16	Q—B 3	Q—R 5			

The second day's play brought a surprise and disappointment to the friends of the American Champion, for Marshall beat Pillsbury, Queen's Pawn Opening, in twenty-three moves.

The game:

	MARSHALL. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*		MARSHALL. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 3	13	P x B	Kt—B 4
2	P—K 4	Kt—K B 3	14	Q—K 2	Q x P
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—K Kt 3	15	P—Kt 4	Kt—Q 3
4	P—B 4	B—Kt 2	16	Kt—K 5	Q—K 2
5	P—K 5	P x P	17	B—Q 3	Castles
6	B P x P	Kt—Q 4	18	R—B 2	K—Kt 2
7	Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19	Q R—K B sq	B—Q 2
8	B—Q B 4	P—K 3	20	R—B 6	R—K Kt sq
9	B—K Kt 5	Kt x Kt	21	Kt x Kt P	Q x R
10	P x Kt	Kt—K 2	22	R x Q	K x R
11	Castles	P—K R 3	23	Q—K 5 mate.	
12	B—B 6	B x B			

Tschigorin's "Flukes."

	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*		TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q 4	21	P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Q 4
2	P x P	Q x P	22	B—K 5	P—B 3
3	Kt—Q B 3	Q—Q sq	23	B x Kt	B P x B
4	P—Q 4	P—Q B 3	24	B—B 4	Q R—B sq
5	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	25	R—Q 3	P—K 4
6	B—K 2	Kt—B 3	26	Kt—R 4	Q x Kt P
7	Castles	B x Kt	27	P x P	Q—B 5
8	B x B	P—K 3	28	K R—Q sq	P x P
9	R—K sq	B—K 2	29	B x P	P—Q Kt 4
10	Kt—K 4	Q Kt—Q 2	30	Kt—Kt 2	Q—K 5
11	P—B 3	Castles	31	B—Q 4	Kt—K 3
12	B—B 4	Kt—Q 4	32	Q—Kt 3	B—B 4
13	B—Q 2	Q—B 2	33	B x B	Kt x B
14	Q—B 2	Kt—B 5	34	Q x P ch	Q x Q
15	P—K Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	35	R x Q	Kt—K 5
16	P—K R 4	K R—K sq	36	R x P	Kt x Q B P
17	P—R 5	Kt—B sq	37	R (Q sq)—Q 5	Kt x R(Kt 5)
18	B—B 4	Q—Q sq	38	R x Kt	R—Kt sq
19	Q R—Q sq	Kt—B 3		Resigns.	
20	Kt—B 5	Q—Kt 3			

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Queen's Counter Gambit.

	KLUXEN. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		KLUXEN. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	10	Kt—B 2	B—K B 4
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 4	11	Kt—K 4	B—Kt 5 ch(d)
3	P x K P	P—Q 5 (a)	12	Q Kt—Q 2 (e)	B x Kt ch
4	P-QR 3 (b)	Q Kt—B 3	13	K x B	Q—Kt 3
5	B-K B 4(c)	K Kt—K 2	14	Q—Kt 3	B x Kt
6	B—Kt 3	Kt—B 4	15	B—B 2	Kt—R 4 wins (f)
7	Q—Q 3	Q—Kt 4			
8	P—H 4	Q—R 3			
9	Kt—R 3	Kt—K 6			

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) The Queen's counter-gambit, one of the openings of the hour. Touching it expert opinion is divided. Pillsbury says the sacrifice is not sound. Dr. Lasker claims it is a fair risk, and Dr. Tarrasch, the greatest theorist of them all, exclaims: "Gewissnuessen!" So there you are.

(b) On 4 P—K 3, B—Kt 5 ch, 5 B—Q 2, P x P, 6 B x B, P x P ch is played.

(c) Cumbersome and not good. K Kt—B 3 is best.

(d) White's pennywise maneuvers have so snarled him up that Emanuel comes the brilliant act.

(e) If 12 P x Kt then Q Kt x P recoups him with interest.

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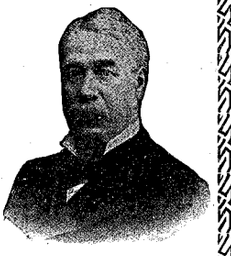

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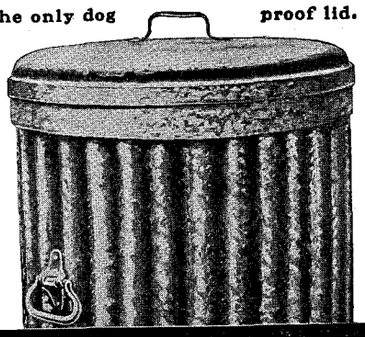

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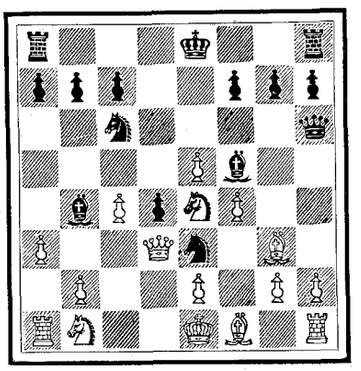
(f) On now 16 Q—R 4, B in and he can't take Knight on account of losing Queen through Kt x P ch.

After Black's 11th move.

Black—E. Lasker.



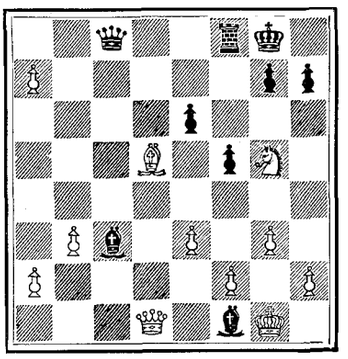
White—W. Kluxen.

A Dutch Defense.

Played recently in the Brooklyn Chess-Club.

	CURT. *White.*	HOWELL. *Black.*		CURT. *White.*	HOWELL. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—K 3	15	P x Kt	B x B
2	P—Q B 4	P—K B 4	16	P x P	R—B sq
3	P—K Kt 3	Kt—K B 3	17	R x R	Q x R
4	B—Kt 2	P—Q 4	18	P x P	Kt—B 6
5	Kt—K B 3	P—B 3	19	Kt x Kt	B x Kt
6	Castles	B—K 2	20	Kt–Kt 5 (c)	B x R
7	P—Kt 3	Castles	21	B x P (d)	R—Q sq
8	B—Kt 2	Kt—K 5	22	B x P ch	K—B sq
9	Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2	23	Q—R 5	Q—B 2
10	P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	24	B—Q 5	K—K 2
11	R—B sq	B—R 3	25	Q—B 7 ch	K—Q 3
12	Kt—K 2	B—B 3	26	Q x Q ch	K x Q
13	P x P	B P x P	27	Kt–K 6 ch	Resigns (e)
14	R-B 6 (a)	Kt(Q 2)—B 4 (b)			

Position after White's 21st move.



Notes by W. E. Napier in the Pittsburg Despatch.

(a) Daring play; but it is by such moves that games are won.

(b) This turns out badly. Black gives up to many Pawns for the exchange.

(c) Initiating a delightful combination. The real threat is easily overlooked in such positions where there is a simple menace, such as 21 Kt x K P and, if Queen takes Knight, 22 B x Q P.

(d) If 21.. P x B; 22 Q x P ch, K—R sq; 23 P—R 8 (Q), Q x Q; 24 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq!; 25 Kt—R 6 ch, K—R sq; 26 Q—Kt 8 ch, R x Q; 27 Kt—B 7 mate.

(e) Because 27.., K moves; 28 Kt x R, K x R? 29 P—R 8!

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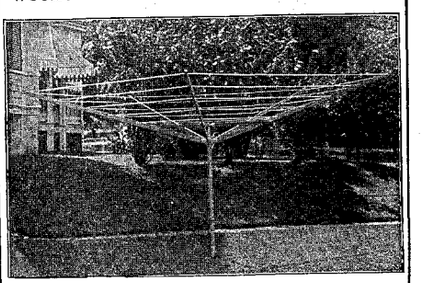

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"B. M.," Montreal, Canada.—"Please enlighten me on the subject of foreign words found in the vocabulary of your dictionary. Does the STANDARD give these as national or do the letters F., Pg., etc., inserted after them denote that they are alien?"

The definitions of foreign words that retain their foreign forms and are used always with a recognition of their foreign origin, as by retention of their original pronunciation, are preceded by the abbreviated name of the language from which they were taken; as, [F.], [It.]. Foreign words partly modified in form or pronunciation, or words or senses used especially in some foreign country, are usually marked by the name (generally abbreviated) of the country or region in which they are used or whence they come; as, [S. Am.], [Egypt.].

"T. S. H.," New York.—"Kindly tell me your rule for separating words. I noticed in one of our popular magazines the separation of the word 'striking,' stri'king instead of strik'ing, and supposed this was incorrect, as I have been taught it is improper to break the root of a word, but on consulting your dictionary I found I was wrong."

The separation of words in the STANDARD DICTIONARY represent the divisions of pronunciation. They are determined mainly by best usage; this, partly by physiological laws of motion to produce the proper sounds, partly by movement of purpose to bring out thought. The short vowel sounds are characterized by their close combination with following consonant sounds. The STANDARD generally divides on a long accented vowel and throws the consonant to the following syllable, while it usually joins a short vowel to its following consonant, when this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation. It divides "striking" on the "i" to represent the correct pronunciation of this word, "stri'king."

"E. J. M.," Detroit, Mich.—"What is the authoritative pronunciation of the word 'clerk'? Most dictionaries give the pronunciation of 'e' in 'clerk' as 'a' in 'far.' Is this not an English idiom, and is it not proper to pronounce the 'e' in 'clerk' as 'e' in 'jerk'?"

The word "clerk" should be pronounced as it is written. Of the STANDARD DICTIONARY'S advisory committee on the disputed pronunciations, thirty-one out of fifty-three members endorse this pronunciation, which is that uniformly preferred by American dictionaries, excepting Worcester's now obsolescent work. Prof. John Earle, the philologist, points out that there is mutual attraction between spelling and pronunciation insomuch that when spelling no longer follows the pronunciation, but is hardened into orthography, the pronunciation is attracted toward the spelling. An illustration of this may be found in the words "Derby" and "clerk," in which the "er" sounds as "ar" and which many persons of education in England now pronounce literally. But there are exceptions to Prof. Earle's rule. One is afforded by the word "sergeant" in which the "er" is pronounced as "ar."

"A. C. P.," New York.—"To decide an argument kindly inform me if the word 'elegant' may be used correctly in such a sentence as 'We had an elegant time in the country.'"

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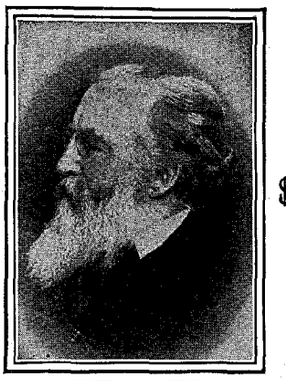

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